HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 110— BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10 Sept.	MANTUA ..	MALOJA x	10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..		20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA * ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	KANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
5th Sept.	*VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
7th ,,	BARDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
14th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	4 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	11 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

36 497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22987.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has adopted WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WHY - - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - - - BECAUSE IT MEANS:—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE?

"Immediately of course" is the only answer
Because delay means:—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided.

WHERE TO INSURE?

With a Company Offering:—
(1) The lowest rates of premium.
(2) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.
(3) Sympathetic treatment.
(4) Prompt settlement of claims.
(5) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LIMITED.

DELHI? Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to:—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA.
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Messrs. PURSHOTTAMDAS URAIZEE & Co.,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director.
"Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Buildings, D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A B. A. or F. A. Passed Hanafui Mazhab, Mahomedan Teacher as Head Master for Madresa Siddeqia Gogaon. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Anjuman Islamia, Gogaon, (Indore State).
A R429

WANTED.—An LL.B. or a HIGH COURT PLEADER to serve as a MANAGING CLERK in a well-known Solicitors' Office. One knowing both Gujrati as well as Marathi would be preferred. State qualifications and terms. Apply Box No. 2024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R29217

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY. Quetta.
F R411

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

IF you are looking for a nice comfortable flat—come and see MCFADDEN'S FLATS.

FOR SALE.

HOW TO BECOME YOUR OWN LANDLORD ON EASY PAYMENTS?

A few minutes conversation with the Land Manager, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, will convince you of the extraordinary facilities afforded for healthy living in the Suburbs.

Plots at KHAR, CHAPEL ROAD-BANDRA, DANDA, CHEMBUR and GHATKOPAR.

Plan of each scheme costs Rupee one only. Illustrated booklets available at a few annas.

29212

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2-14 each or 3 for Rs. 8-8 up to 17-1|2" collar.
Shorts from Rs. 3-6 each or 3 for Rs. 10 up to 36" waist.
DUSTERS 26" x 22".
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R421

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GUJARATI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.—Subscription will be enhanced after 1st of September. Present price Rs. 100/- only. Subscribe immediately. Dr. KETKAR JUANKOSH, Poona.
L R427B

WANTED

WANTED by rent, a RUNNING PRINTING PRESS in Bombay. Write to DR. KETKAR, Jnankosha, Poona.
N R427A

MEDICAL.

"GOOD CHANCE."
Renowned Silky Muslims for ladies and gentlemen. Sample piece 12 yds., fit for 6 shirts. Breadth 1-1|4 yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready shirts 6—Neck 15" Rs. 9. Money back in full if not approved. A. S. MURTY & CO., CHICACOLE CITY.
R401B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.
BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BEST TONIC!
CHANGE OF AIR
CHANGE OF SCENE
CHEAP FARES
1st & 2nd Class Return Tickets
At Specially Reduced Rates
During the
PARSEE NEW YEAR
SEPTEMBER 7TH TO 13TH
For Journeys of 50 Miles or more
Between any Stations on the
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Dahanu Road, Gholvad, Daman Road
NAVSARI SURAT BROACH
BARODA AHMEDABAD
KATHIAWAR
MOUNT ABU.
29188

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

PLANTS FOR SALE.

ROADSIDE TREES, ornamental shrubs, climbers, palms, ferns and selaginellas of various kinds and many conservatory plants are available for immediate sale at the Trust Gardens, Mahaluxmi Flats behind Willingdon Sports Club.

For particulars apply Garden Superintendent.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Engineer to the BOARD.

Bombay I. Trust.
Engr's. Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay No. 19.
17-8-1927.
29153

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on 13th September, 1927, for the printing of 250 copies of Census Registers (in seven volumes) of children of school going age and about 1,000 copies in each of the three vernaculars, viz., Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu of the translation of the Municipal Provident Fund Rules and of Municipal Pension Rules in book form. The tenders will be received by the undersigned in this office on the above-mentioned date between 2 and 4 p.m. (B. T.).

Samples of the registers and books referred to above are kept open for inspection by the intending tenderers in this office and can be seen upto 10th September, 1927, during office hours on working days.

Tender forms can be obtained by personal application at this Office. No charge will be made for them but they will not be supplied by post.

Each tenderer shall have to deposit in cash a sum of Rs. 500, with the tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. I. FAROOQUI,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office
Bombay, 3rd September, 1927.
29220

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on MONDAY, the 5th and SATURDAY, the 10th September, 1927, the following roads will be closed to ALL vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST BRIDGE from its junction with French Road to Chaupati, Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road, French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and "Vice Versa" will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT:—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT:—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR:—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Road, Harvey Road, Chaupati and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL:—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road and Hughes Road.

That portion of Girgaum Road, lying between the Railway Level Crossing and the south end of Kennedy Bridge will be closed to north going traffic.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th August, 1927.
29210

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England.)

PANDHARPUR-MIRAJ EXTENSION.

IT IS EXPECTED that with effect from 1st October, 1927, the above Extension will be opened for Coaching Traffic in Local and through booking and for Goods Traffic in Local and through booking EXCEPT VIA MIRAJ JUNCTION.

One Mixed Mail and one Mixed train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will run daily each way between Pandharpur and Miraj to the following timings:—

		Mixed.	Mixed Mail.
Pandharpur	D.	4.45	10.45
Miraj	A.	13.54	19.45
		Mixed Mail.	Mixed.
Miraj	D.	5.50	14.15
Pandharpur	A.	14.55	23.26

D. L. AJREKAR,
Traffic Superintendent.
Kurduwadi, 30th August, 1927.
29222

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
Great Scotch-Irish Comedy.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. Matinee on Holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
OUR GRAND LAUGHTER WEEK— SPECIAL PATETI HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!
BUSTER KEATON —IN THE "THREE AGES!"
A Rollicking Comedy Farce full of pep and action. The Programme includes another William Fox Comedy.
"MYSTERIOUS STRANGER"
TO-NIGHT :—3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
THE NURSE
Featuring MISS RUBY
TIME DAILY AT: 5, 7, 9 and 11.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS for S.E. College, Bahawalpur (Punjab) to teach B.A. Classes. M.A.'s with experience of College teaching alone need apply. Posts pensionable. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 20th Sept. 1927.

M. A. ZAHIDIE.
Principal.
29218

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
IN INSOLVENCY, No. 1317 of 1927.

Re Firm of ABUBACKER ELLIAS & CO., until lately carrying on business in piece-goods at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay.
...Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: Mr. NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS Receiver of the estate of Suleman Abdul Wahad in Suit No. 3622 of 1924 .....Petitioning Creditor

WHEREAS the abovenamed Firm of ABUBACKER ELLIAS & CO. have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st September, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29221

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NULL BAZAR, NEAR KHANDOBA'S TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Vishram, the equitable mortgagees and with the consent of Lavji Meghji, the assignee of the Decree dated 1st March, 1926, and also with the consent of Gopalji Ramji the 1st defendant the Mortgagor in Suit No. 3329 of 1925 (Keshavji Damji vs. Gopalji Ramji and Khimji Vishram), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Khoja Street containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 1643, New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 1316, and New Survey No. 4724 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7274 and Street No. 44 and bounded on the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Vajir Hajee, on the East by the Khoja Street, on the South by the Temple of Khandoba and on the West by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, DRAWING OFFICE INSTRUMENTS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY) the 5th September, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing table, teak and iron cots, Office chairs, safes, CARPETS, etc., etc.

By the order of the Liquidator of the Tata Engineering Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation):—

Drawing Office instruments, such as, T. Squares, levels, wooden drawing boards and stands, service instruments, compass prismetic, ghat tracers, metal protractors, iron chairs, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A big lot of shirtings, mulls, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Pre-Bureau Liquidation. Futures 35 to 40 points lower. posals.

LOCAL.—Early advanced on short covering Later declined on long liquidation. Liverpool weak. Closed Easy.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

October New York: Highest 23.00 (at the opening) lowest 22.47 (2-51 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidation pending Agricultural Bureau report.

Liverpool 9-15 a.m.: Slightly warmer. Light to moderate rainfall Louisiana, Oklahoma and West Texas.

11-15 a.m: Continued good buying.

8-45 p.m.: Straddle selling. Good rains n West Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Fossick's Bureau estimate condition 61.2 er cent., crop 13,840.000 bales (previous estimate 67.4 per cent., crop 14,435,000 bales).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The market at the moment seems very sensitive, but on depression we still continue to advise purchases, as in the long run we look far higher prices.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:—

"Pre-Bureau liquidation. Think that purchase advisable."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The New York futures market opened 12 points higher, but there being no inclination to support the market on the part of the Bull operators, prices gradually declined 53 points on long liquidation. As usual operators prefer to keep small risks open over the Bureau. In a way this move is rather prudent as Fossicks Bureau estimate the condition of the crop at 61.2 per cent. with an indicated crop o' 13,840,000 bales. The close was easy at a decline of 35 to 40 points. Spot cotton declined 40 points to 22.70c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at a loss of 41 to 45 points. Spot cotton closed 47 points lower to 22.15c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened firm at a rise of 27 points but ruled easy on long liquidation. The close was easy and irregular near months 9 points higher while distant position 7 points lower. Spot cotton improved 31 points to 12.34d. per lb. and day's sales were 12,000 bales.

It probably is within the limits of conservative observation to state that there seldom had been a reason in which the Bureau conclusions regarding the prospective size of the crop had been so widely at variance on the 8th ultimo with the general views of the trade. The market is fearing once more as to what figures will be shown by the next Bureau Report. So far average estimates are well below 13 million bales and it is generally believed that the Bureau will indicate a crop somewhere 12-1|2 million bales. Thus it can be seen that the trade is prepared for such a figure and higher prices are looked for. Inasmuch as the question as to which is right well we settled in the course of time, we do not think it would be helpful to indulge in lengthy criticism.

However, the situation calls for business like deliberation for the near future and prefer to keep only small risks for the near future.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sep. 3.

Following a decline of 40 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 464|8. Prices improved to Rs. 469|8 on short covering and scattered buying. At the advance there was renewed long liquidation and prices ruled easy on poor Liverpool advices. The close at 4 p.m. was as under. The Sewri markets remained closed to-day:—

Broach A.|M.	464|8	469|8	464|8	464|8
Oomra D.|J.	427	430	427	427
Bengal D. J.	383	385	383	383

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 3

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	395/—	
„ Fine M.G.	390/	Nov.+22/3Dec.+5	
„	F. G. M. G.		385/—
Sind-Punjab Fine	„ „	390/—	
„	F. G. „		385/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		435/40
Nagpur „	435 40.	Nov+31/Dec+32	
Yeotmal	„		435-37
Arvi	435 37	Nov+23/Dec+13 4	
Amraoti			425-30
KhamgaonAkola	425-30	Nov+16/De+7-8	
Mulkapur „			420-25
Khandesh	420/25	Nov.+8Dec.—	
Muthia Fine M.G.	4 3-17	Dec.—6	
Nanded/Purna Best Quality „			430-32
Purna Average „			420-22
Parbhani/Sailu „	„		425-27
Indore/Ujjain „	„		425-27
Burwah Sanavad			453-37
Broach Fine M.G.,			455-60
„ F.G.,			440
Westerns Good MG			415-20
Western Good H.G.			
Cambodia Fine M.G.			460
Miraj/Sangli F.G.M.G.			430 32
Compta F.G. M.G.			430|32.
Dhollera F.G. M.G.			
Kadi|Vir. F.G.M.G.			

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31 32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 5|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15|16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31|32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Ban'k's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 130 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 126 3/4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 133 3/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 167 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D 276 1/2.

London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-10 3/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.3.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.3.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India and China were buyers at lower rate. Sellers scarce. Quiet and idle but the undertone is good.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3 Months 4 5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 1|2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 3rd.

In full-pressed Bales.	2Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	19	19	33
Central India	96	96	992
Barsi and Nagar	64	64	..
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	..	..
Berar	190	190	334
Central Provinces	..	..	..
Total Oomras	369	369	1 274
Dholera	46	46	245
N.W. Provinces ..	..	..	47
Rajputana ..	63	63	517
Sind-Punjab ..	..	..	335
Broach ..	..	..	..
Coompta & Dharwar	333	333	637
Westerns-Northerns	1	1	821
Cocoanada ..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia ..		..	983
Persian	216	216	61
American	..	..	4
Egyptian and African ..	..	..	47
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..	..
Total	1,028	1,028	4,967

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st August

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	745	4,18,738	5,53,208
Japan & China	3,493	15,38,870	18,73,786
Coast Ports ..	363	26,412	24,953
Up-country by Rail		1,86,596	1,17076
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		25,132	8,788
Total	4 574	21,95,748	25,77,811

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Sept 2.

(MESSRS PITAMBER AND CO.)

During the week under review, S. S. "Ocean Prience" arrived with Northern Navigation Coal. Small lots changed hands at 27/3 Sh. c. i. f.

The market rules quiet.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING IN THE STREAM.

S. S. "Ocean Prience" Northern and Naval Navigation Killick Nixon and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL.

6-9-27 S. S. "North Pacific" Desh./Seco Poniati, Andrew Yule and Co.

10-9-27 S. S. "Baron Dalmeny" Northern and Natal, Killick Nixon and Co.

12-9-27 S. S. "Humayun" Burnside, Turner Morrison and Co.

S. S. "Greleden" Deshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

S. S. "Jalabala", Scotch Coal, Scindia.

S. S. "Essex-Envoy, Londa Turner Morrison and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation	27/6 Sh.	Rs. 22/
Burnside	27/8 Sh.	Rs. 22/
Deshargarh	Rs. 17/12	Rs. 19/12
Lodna	Rs. 17/8	
Seet, Bengal		Rs. 19/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York Sept. 3.
October	22.39—.09
December	22.68—.08
January	22.74—.06
March	22.88—.12
May	22.96—.09
Middling Spot	22.60—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York Sept. 3.
October	22.39—.01
January	22.65—.04
Middling Spot	22.15+.00

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	New York Sept. 3. Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 3.
September	11.72—.19
October	11.71—.20
November	11.72—.21
December	11.77—22
January	11.80—.21
February	11.77—.21
March	11.80—.21
April	11.77—.22
May	11.78—.23
June	11.57—.23
July	11.62—.23
August	11.51—.22
September	11.35—.22
Middling Spot	12.16—.18

SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 3. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	15,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	750

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Scinde, Good	9.45—.25
Scinde, Fully Good	9.65—.25
Scinde, Fine	9.85—.25
Bengal, Good	9.45—.25
Bengal, Fully Good	9.65—.25
Bengal, Fine	9.85—.25
Oomra, Good	9.95—.25
Oomra, Fully Good	10.20—.25
Oomra, Fine	10.45—.25
Broach, Good	10.30—.25
Broach, Fully Good	10.60.—25
Broach Fine	10.90—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 3.
September	19.54—.27
October	19.66.—27
November	19.86—.27
December	19.86—.27
January	19.86—.27
February	19.85—.27
March	19.83—.28
April	19.83—.28
May	19.80—.28
June	19.79—.28
July	19.79 .28
August	19.79—.28
September	19.79—.28
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.35—.35

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 3.

Silver—Market quietly steady.

Spot	25.5/16
Forward	25-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4.10 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 3.

Interests, Day to Day Loans 3 1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 3.

T T Berlin on London 20.43.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13.
T T Brussels on London 34.91.
T T Madrid on London 28.79.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 124.02
T T London on Prague 164.00.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York Sept. 3.

Demand Bills 485.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £9.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17:15.
Rapeseed, Toria.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £19:5.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 3.

Para Rubber:—
Oct/Nov value 1/3 1/4.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 26th August 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000
Reserve	5,07 50 000
Public Deposits	15,39 55 000
Other Deposits	69,78 69 000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	56 00 000
Rupees	96,44 24 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,48 55 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1.70 95 000
Loans	11,17 48 000
Cash Credits	24,06 85 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,05 56 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	35 52 000
Bulion	19 000
Dead Stock	2,77 23 009
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	45 24 009
Balances with other Banks	14 55 000
	64,22 12 000
Cash	32,22 12 000
Rupees	96,44 24 000

The abope balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,008,000
Advances and Investments in London	£ 947,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 99,800
Percentage	37.57
Bank Rate	4 p.c.

LIABILITIES

	Increase. Decrease.
Public Deposits Rs.	3,58,74,000
Other Deposits „	98,74,000

ASSETS.

	Increase.
Bank's Investments „	24,84,000
Loans „	35,36,000
Cash Credits „	31,000
Bills Discounted and purcased „	57,04,000
Cash „	1,44,94,000
Percentage	37.37

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Oct/Dec delivery sellers 31/1 1/2.
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 31/9.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £17:12:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17:13:9.
Linseed, naked, London cwt.—
Linseed, Bombay.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18:7:6.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 13 5/16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 53/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 52/6.
Wheat, Australian.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 54.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
October shipment value 53/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta.—
September per cwt. 15/4 1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/5 1/4.
Jan/March per cwt. 15/8 1/4.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/7.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/7 3/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

The week under review has passed with many Hindu Holidays and Business in the bazar was very small. The demand for ready Sugars continued good and clearances were satisfactory. Forward positions were in fair demand and small business was done in White Javas by Importers in October/December shipment at s.15/4 to s.15/7 and January March at s.-5/7 to s.15/9 Free Bombay Harbour. Terms good business has also been done for Kathiawar Ports.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with small rise and fair business doing.

Java reported a better market in sympathy with New York and prices have advanced by half gilder with good business doing.

London terminals reported in the last on 27th ult. quoting. s16/2 1/4, s15/6 3/4, and s15/2 1/4 for August/October and December and lowest on 30th ult quoting s.16/10, s.15/3, and s.14/10 1/2 for same positions.

American terminals quoted highest on 2nd inst. viz., 2.89, 2.98 and 2.86 for September/December and March lowest on 30th ult. quoting 2.76, 2.88 and 2.83 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/5—s15/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 160,000 bags.
T M O Aug/Sept—s15/3 F. B. Harbour
T M O Oct/Dec—s15/7 F. B. Harbour.
T M O Jan/March—s15/10 F. B. Harbour.
Beet Rs. 14/14 stocks 22,000 tags.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES DECLINED.

SECURITIES NEGLECTED

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Sep. 3.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet and closed easy on long liquidation. Chief scrips being B. Dyeings, Pearls, Fazul, Swadesh and Nagpur. A fairly large volume of business was done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled steady. Imperial Bank shares were in demand. Central Bank shares declined to 26|8 on pressure of sales. Tata Hydros were steady.

SECURITIES.

There was nothing to report in this section as only a small business was passing.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (250-25) 10 p.c. 26-10.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (00) p.c. 1418-12.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 29.
Central India Mining (10) 25-12
Indian Cemnt (250) 182|8.
Katni Cement (100- (O) 172-8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 552|8.
Punjab Cemen tO. (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivajpur (10) 52-8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 872-1.
Amritsar Pattis (100) (10-1 2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 101-8.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77|8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 717-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 802-8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1002-8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 146-4
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 68-8 XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1095.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032-8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557-8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 867-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548-12.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612|8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart C. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 415.
Apollo (30) nil. 6-8.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20. 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 991-4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 565.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Century (100) 20, 458-12.
Crescent (100) 217-8.
Colaba Mills (100) 142|8.
Dawan (250) 80. 720
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1-2.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 957|8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mill s (100) 5. 140.
Indore Malwa (100) 385.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 245.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 70.
Kasturvhand (509) 29-8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 270.
Luxmi Cotton (1,00) 300. 6600
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 118|12.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 141-4
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 321|4.
New City Mills (100) 145.
Parauey Mill 230, 285|12.
Pearl Mill 230, 600.
Phoenix (100) 10. 4|2|8.
Simplex (100) 185.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24|8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16. 545.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,005
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272|8.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/48 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 Rs. 103|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107 8/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 19th September settlement 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 75/8, 1945-55 Rs. 107/7 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

B. Burma T. Corporation 125 Rs. 105 675.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 243-12.
Bombay Steham O. (250) P. C. 215.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 3 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9 5|15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-125 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 120
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 25-12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1875.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 602/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-12.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90|4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52|8.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 171-4.
Telephone Co. (50) 39.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 433-12.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab) Sept. 2.

Wheat Asuj	..	4	10	9
Gram Asuj	..	4	1	0
Barley Asuj	..	3	5	0
Cottonseed Magsar	..	3	13	0
READY:—				
Wheat	4 8 0 to 4	14	0	
Gram	4 0 0 to 4	3	0	
Barley	3 1 0 to 3	3	0	
Rapeseeds	7 8 0 to 7	12	0	
Rapeseed oil		20	4	0
Cottonseeds		3	14	0
Market Arrival:—				
Wheat	.....	1000 mds.		
Gram	.....	300 mds.		
Barley	.....	100 mds.		
Rapeseeds				

Maket condition:—Steady.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to

Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

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It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

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Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

AMERICA STARTLES THE WORLD.

THE EXPOSURE OF CLASS JUSTICE.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

In the old world, as in the New, millions of workers are awaiting with ato suspense, in which there is more of anger than hope, the judicial murder of two innocent men. One seems to be the victim of one of those nightmares in which the limbs are paralysed one cannot move, but one can just summon energy enough to utter a cry of horror. These multitudes seem already to be watching, as though on a moving film, the setting of the executioner's chair, the switching on of the current, and the swift end of two harmless lives. There is force enough in their hands to tear down the pyramids, but not all these millions can stop one man in his trade of killing.

THE STORY.

To understand this American Dreyfus case, one must go back to 1920. It was the period when a madness of hysterical fear seemed to master the whole ruling class in America. Nowhere in the world is Socialism so feeble, but nowhere is the dread of it so strong. The answer to the Russian Revolution of the one Continent which seemed to be inaccessible to the incitements of Moscow was to gather up all the "reds" within its borders and to expeld them, much as the Jews were expelled from Spain. It was done under a form of D.O.R.A. While the "radicals" were rounded up, all the normal liberties were suspended, and the licence alike of uniformed and ununiformed patriots went unchecked. It happened at the height of this persecution that a robbery occurred at South Braintree in Massachusetts. Two men were carrying 15,000 dollars to pay the wages of a big boot factory. Two assassins shot them, snatched the money, leaped into a car which drove up as they did their deed, and vanished with three accomplices into space. It was an efficient performance: everything was over in a few seconds, and all that anyone could have seen was an impression of five dark, foreign-looking men, who came and went like a flash.

Three weeks passed, and Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested. Both are Italian immigrants: both had clean records: Sacco was a worker in another boot factory: Vanzetti was a rather prosperous fish hawker. But though they had lived clean, well-doing lives, they were undoubtedly "Radicals." They were not Communists, as everyone seems to suppose, but anarchists, who professed, it is said, a Tolstoyan and pacifist creed. These nice shades of opinion mean nothing to the police. These two had unorthodox views about capital, patriotism and war, and Vanzetti had dodged the recruiting-sergeant by disappearing to Mexico. At the moment of the murder they were going in fear of arrest, for some of their comrades had already been rounded up as "reds." One of them, named Salsedo, while under arrest, fell from the window of a lofty police-station on to the pavement below, and was instantly killed. Was he pushed? Did he jump to avoid torture? Sacco and Vansetti joined with others in making a public protest over this affair, and so drew the notice of the police to themselves. When arrested, they gave an unconvincing account of these doings and told some lies. They were in a difficult dilemma. They were in danger either way, and had to choose between confessing themselves to be active Radicals, ripe for deportation, or risking suspicion as ordinary bandits.

THE TRIAL.

The trial took place a full year later. The police, evidently after careful coaching, had trained some of their witnesses to swear that after a rapid glance at the unknown murderers from a distance of 60 yards they could recognise Sacco as one of the gunmen, and Vanzetti as one of the accomplices in the car. The defence was able to prove an alibi for both men, and to support it by numerous witnesses. The most awkward bit of evidence against Sacco was that of an expert, whose testimony was interpreted by the Judge to mean that he identified the bullet found in the body of one of the two murdered men as a bullet belonging to Sacco's Colt revolver. But this was a twisting of the evidence, and as soon as the trial was over the expert signed an affidavit to the effect that he had meant nothing of the kind. It was not impossible that the bullet may have belonged to this revolver, but there was no proof whatever that it did.

But was it even this bit of twisted evidence which procured the verdict? Throughout the case the Judge allowed the prosecution to overwhelm the jury with proof of the "Radicalism" of the accused. The both went boldly into the box, and under cross-examination avowed their anarchist opinions, and admitted that they had said sceptical things about the war to end war, and had even spoken slightingly of Harvard University. In the atmosphere of panic which prevailed in those days, this was enough. The foreman of the jury, talking before the trial to a friend who argued for their innocence, declared that as radicals they "deserved to hang anyway."

The affidavit of the gunnery expert was first used to justify a motion for a new trial. It came before Judge Thayer, and he duly found that he had not misdirected the jury. Again a new trial was demanded, when by a romantic chance a Portuguese bandit named Madeiros, who was under sentence of death for another murder, came forward and confessed that he had been one of a notorious professional gang of "gunmen" which was responsible for the robbery. He stated that Sacco and Vanzetti did not belong to this gang and had nothing to do with the affair. Once more Judge Thayer closed his mind to new evidence, and refused a new trial. In both cases the Appeal Court of Massachusetts supported him, apparently on the ground that new evidence is technically immaterial, and that only misdirection on a point of law would justify a retrial.

A CONFESSION.

Would it be arrogant on our part to say that these men are innocent? None of us have read the full report of the trial. For my own part I have read only analyses by American lawyers, who had the full reports before them. To my mind it is at least clear that there is not sufficient proof of guilt. The evidence for identification broke down under cross-examination. The gunnery evidence was twisted. What else was there?—only the suspicious conduct of the two men, when they lied after their arrest. But they had not fled, though they had ample time. They had no unusual supply of money. Their nervousness was sufficiently explained by the conditions of the time. On the other hand their alibi was supported by credible witnesses, including an official of the Italian consulate. And finally there is the confession of Madeiros, which can be set aside only if one chooses to say that one will never believe a convicted murderer, even when he tells a probable and consistent tale.

At every stage a prejudiced judge has stuck to his own prejudices. For seven years the law has hesitated. It could not dispute the case for delay. It could not deny the "prima facie" case for appeal But at last, after these admissions of weakness, it stiffens its upper lip and decides that the two men must die. It cannot, after these seven years, maintain that there is no doubt. To put the case in the most moderate possible way, where there is doubt a civilised State does not punish: least of all does it take life.

THE EXPLANATION.

"But how, then," the reader may ask, "do you account for the readiness of a civilised State to commit a judical murder? After all, though there has been no re-trial, several authoritative persons, from Governor Fuller downwards, have read the proffered evidence. You are, in effect, accusing these important persons of cold-blooded murder." It is hard to credit it, until with the aid of American writers or American friends one frames a picture of the society in which this tragedy is being acted. New England has its aristocracy. For many generations the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the other early settlers, monopolised the administration and the professions, but above all, the law. They were the cultivated minority in a raw, new country, a limited group of families, which intermarried, dominated the older Universities, and believed that the authentic American tradition would die with it. And then the world began to change around it. Industry burst in. A flood of immigrants from Southern Europe violated the soil of this New England, bringing with them an alien religion, alien habits, alien speech, and worst of all, their alien subversive politics. The aristocracy felt itself threatened. Its traditional Liberalism stiffened into the hardest Conservatism. It used the law to repress every outlet for discontent. It came to think of its Courts as the ultimate bulwark of the old Americanism. How without the stern judgments of these Courts would you keep agitation within bounds and repress a strike? And here in this Sacco-Vanzetti case was a challenge to the Courts, and to the whole fabric of New England justice. The judge himself was a Webster—one of the oldest families of the Puritan Aristocracy. And Fuller is another such name. Those who know this world assure us that it has reached the point of maintaining, openly and franky, that it is better to execute two innocent men than to undermine confidence in the law. After all, they were 'radical'," guilty by nature and innocent only by accident.

CALLOUS CAPITALISM.

When an institution must be saved by human sacrifices, one is apt to think that it is doomed. American justice has come to be the ultimate bulwark of American Capitalism. One asks whether anything is left of its tradition of intellectual integrity. The drama of such an affair as this will make "radicals" where volumes of economic argument would fail. The ghastly thing is not that a judge should err, nor even that he should stick to his errpr. The ghastly thing is that a whole ruling class can stand by unmoved, while two innocent men pay with their lives for his error. It displays, indeed, the same callousness, on an infinitely vaster scale, every day. It tolerates child labour: it allowed the owners of blast furnaces to impose a twelve-hour day; it permits mineowners to hire private armed gangs to shoot down strikers. Habitually it behaves as though the lives of the lower grade of workers and of their children were of no value whatever. Why be surprised amid these daily horros at an unjust sentence? And yet one is surprised, for this capitalist society has made a fetish of the impartiality of its Courts. One asks whether the whole costly parade of justice is ever anything but a well-drilled guard for the class that owns property.—The "New Leader".

"Open The Prison Doors!"

IS THE DEMAND OF ALL JUSTICE-LOVING PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Courtesy: Sacco-Vanzetti Dawn.
The civilized world's appeal to release Sacco and Vanzetti.

CLASH WITH POLICE.

A LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

Extraordinary scenes followed the big Hyde Park rally organised on August 10 by the International Class War Prisoner's Aid, an extreme Left wing organisation, says the "Manchester Guardian." The promoters had announced that after the demonstration the crowd would march to the United States Embassy in Grosvenor Gardens and there keep up an "all-night vigil."

The police early in the evening strongly cordoned off Grosvenor Gardens with the intention of preventing demonstrators from approaching the Embassy premises, and mounted police dispersed groups of people who while the demonstration was still going on in Hyde Park, collected to await its arrival, but were driven down side streets. One of the groups was singing "Land of Hope and Glory" when the police rode in.

After the speeches of Mr. Cook, "Comrade" Mrs. Pollitt, and the other main speakers in Hyde Park a man from one of the platforms shouted, "The time has come now for a march to the American Embassy."

As one man the vast crowd rushed across to the Marble Arch gate, many vaulting the railing. They made an attempt to form fours, and with red flags held high above their heads marched into Park Lane and towards Hyde Park corner. By the time the procession was half way down Park Lane there were over 10,000 in the crowd, and many thousands more spectators lined the pavement or marched alongside.

"UP THE REDS."

Hundreds of police kept up with the procession, which was led by twenty mounted constables, with sergeants and superintendents. Policemen on bicycles were also among the crowd. For nearly half an hour traffic in the neighbourhood of Marble Arch was at a standstill. In Park Lane vehicles were pulled up to the kerb and a long line of cars returning from theatres filled with people in evening dress had to wait until the procession had filled into Grosvenor Gardens. Girls of fifteen and white-haired women of seventy-five, hatless and dishevelled, marched side by side with smartly dressed young men and labourers in their working clothes.

There was uproar when a British Fascisti tender with a woman driver and a number of young women slowly passed the gigantic procession in Park Lane. Above the car was a large Union Jack. A great shout was raised by the marchers and booting and booing was taken up from one end of the procession to the other. Once again the "Red Flag" and the International" were sung. Some of those lining the pavement replied by singing the National Anthem.

When opposite some of the larger houses in Park Lane many of the marchers shook their fists at them, and cried, "Up, the Reds. Our day is coming."

The procession was met at Grosvenor Gardens by a strong cordon of foot and mounted police. Policemen were posted at each entrance to the gardens, thus preventing the demonstrators from approaching the American Embassy. The road was quickly filled in front of the cordons, and once more traffic was disorganised.

DEMONSTRATORS FALL DOWN AREA.

When the demonstrators found that a cordon of police prevented them entering Grosvenor Gardens they began to sing "The Red Flag" and "International." At this stage the police, on foot and mounted, charged the procession and divided it into three groups, following this up by hustling everybody out of the vicinity, hundreds running before the horses as they came along the pavement.

Others were pushed along by the foot police, and a section of the crowd at the corner of Grosvenor Gardens and Ebury Street fell through an open gate way down into all area. About thirty people were entangled in a heap at the bottom of the area, and several of them were bruised and shaken.

Half an hour later a crowd of between 2,000 and 3,000 demonstrators attempted to re-form at Hyde Park Corner with the object or marching along to the Embassy, but they were again dispersed by mounted police who had followed them up.

All the houses in Grosvenor Gardens were guarded by strong companies of police, and no one was allowed to stop for more than a few seconds within five hundred yards of the Embassy.

When a press representative was escorted to the American Embassy he was told by the caretaker that the Embassy officials were away, and that there was no statement to be made. Mounted police patrolled the streets in the City until well after midnight and up to an early hour this morning police lined the route from Victoria station to Park Lane. All was quiet.

FASCISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHARGES.

Telling a press representative his impressions of the dmonstration, Mr. A. J. Cook said: "Everything was peaceful till the British Fascists rushed into the procession taking a red flag away from the girl who was carrying it. The processionists got the red flag back, but the Fascists kept shouting 'Let us duck the Reds.' The result was that the police charged the Fascists and there was a general melee. I was amongst them for a time, but I could stick it no longer, as my leg, which was kicked by a Fascist last year, gave out. I have only just managed to crawl home."

Mr. Cook added: "The police were in no way to blame. They were simply splendid in their behaviour towards the demonstration itself, and the procession was quite orderly. It was when the Fascists intervened that the trouble started."

SACCO--VANZETTI DEMONSTRATIONS.

Courtesy: Graphic.
Niccolo Sacco and Bartolomeos Vanzetti who were refused a reprieve from the sentence of death.

Excitement in Germany: The scene outside the Reichstag buildings in Berlin where thousands of Germans assembled to join in the fervent protests against the carrying out the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti.

A London protest: A mass meeting in Trafalgar Square at the foot of Nelson's Column.

A gathering of one lac of Frenchmen assembled, in defiance of the police orders, to protest against the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) Mr. HAMLEY will give a Demonstration lesson—a problem in Algebra, Std. IV.

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

A trip to Poona is arranged for three days on the 8th, 10th, and 11th of this month. Members wishing to join should send in their names to Mr. B. T. Barodawalla, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay on or before 8th Inst. Tel. No. 40530.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall Bombay, on Wednesday, the 7th September 1927, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Paper to be read is "Proverbs and Riddles current among the Bhils of Khandesh" by Dr. Enock Hedberg D. Litt. Members and friends are invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji on the 29th August and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 25th instant via usual ports.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Principal F. G. Pearce of the Kayasthala Path Shala, Allahabad will address the members of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and others at the Fellowship School premises, Chowpatty, Bombay to day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar C.I.E. at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of August 1927 in all 1948 patients were attended to at these centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 1121 women, 535 children and 294 infants. 17 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 78. The total number of deliveries during the year beginning from April 1927 was 55 17 expectant mothers were under observation.

GUM MERCHANTS AND FLOOD RELIEF

The Jt. Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Gum Merchants' Association writes:—

An extra ordinary general meeting of the Gum Merchants Association was held on the 21st Ultimo to express sorrow and render assistance to Flood Stricken Area in consequence whreof a good round sum of Rs. 1,700/- has been collected. Further efforts have been continued with ceaseless enthusiasm.

HOW TO ENJOY HOLIDAY'

How to enjoy Holidays? The question has been solved by the East India Railway Company who have just issued a nicely got up and profusely illustrated booklet containing attractive discriptions of places of interest in India worth visiting during holidays. The booklet will be of great use to holiday makers in arranging their holiday programmes.

D. A. V. FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

FREE MATRICULATION TUITION.

The D. A. V. Free Night High School opens for the second term for students preparing for the matriculation examination, from 5th Septr. All subjects for the matriculation are taught in the school. The services of experienced graduates for special subjects have been secured. Tuition is given free for all. Only a few seats in the matriculation class are available. Classes meet daily between 7.30 and 9.30 in the night. Intending students must apply to the principal immediately to avoid disappointment.

SOCIAL SERVICE & SANITATION

LANTERN LECTURE AT KHANDALA

At the invitation of the promoters of the Tata Construction Coy. Workmen's Ganpati Festival at Khandala Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., a life-worker of the Social Service League, Bombay, went there and delivered a magic lantern lecture on "Social Service and Sanitation", exhibiting the allegorical coloured slides on the subject specially prepared for the League. The lecture was attended by a large number of workmen. Messrs. Kapadia, Late Ghule and others of the Company made all possible arrangements for the lecture.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK.

Messrs Vardtiman and Co. have received the following cables:—

LIVERPOOL Sep. 3.

"Profit taking increased; Hedging Depressing Temporarily; Crop advices persistoe; favour purchases."

NEW YORK, Sep. 3.

"Cotton expect higher prices; Market predicts bullish report September 8th."

CRICKET

SUNDAY MATCHES.

ISLAM GYM. WIN AGAIN.

The Islam Gym. are showing consistently good form this season which is evident by their victories over some of the strongest clubs in the city. On Sunday they brought off the double by defeating the New Hindu Cricket Club by 55 runs. It was an ideal day for cricket but most of the pitches were fiery and bowlers had good assistance. The visitors elected to bat first and ran up a total of 94 runs, Shete and Chaudhary being chief scores with 22 and 20 respectively. M. E. Sheikh was the most successful bowler with six victims for 22 runs. He began by sending down three maiden overs, in the first of which he captured a wicket, and thereafter he was treated with extreme respect. K. A. Tamboowalla and G. Kazrani also bowled well. The Gym. made a disastrous start five wickets falling for 36 runs, but M. E. Sheikh and K. A. Tamboowalla combined in a fine partnership which realised 108 runs and put the issue beyond doubt. The value of their display is emphasised by the fact that the remaining batsmen were disposed of for the addition of only 5 runs. Chury with his fine length and pace was responsible for the failure of the batsmen his figures being 5 wickets for 22.

NEW HINDU C. C.

Sitap, c. Botawalla, b. M. E. Sheik	12
Bhagwandas, b. M. E. Sheik	0
Mundye, c. Botawalla, b. Me. Sheik	5
Chaudhary, c. G. Khan, b. Tamboowalla	20
Wagh, b. M. E. Sheik	2
Swami, c. G. Khan b. Tamboowalla	11
Chury, b. M. E. Sheik	2
Shete, c. and b. Tamboowalla	22
Kenny, b. Kazrani	0
Samart, b. M. E. Sheik	7
Tandulwadkar, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	94

Bowling:
M. E. Shiek 6 wkts. for 22 runs.
K. A. Tamboowalla, 3 wkts. for 14 runs.
G. Kazrani, 1 wkt. for 8 runs.

ISLAM GYM.

I. A. Shakoor, c. Chandari, b. Chury	13
G. M. Shaikh, b. Chury	5
A. A. A. Fyzee, l.b.w. b. Chury	0
E. W. Botawala, c. Sitap, b. Chury	6
Syed Mohamedshah, b. Chury	0
M. E. Sheikh, c. Chury, b. Tandulwarkar	64
K. A. Tamboowala, c. Samart b Shete	48
A. G. Khan, not out	1
M. Shaffi, c. Shete, b. Tanduwalkar	3
G. Kazrani l.b.w., b. Tanduwalkar	0
Ismail Cassum, b. Shete	0
Extras	9
Total	149

Bowling:
Chury, 5 wkts. for 22 runs.
Tanduwalkar, 3 wkts. for 43 runs.
Shete, 2 wkts. for 30 runs.

JAI'S MAGNIFICENT CENTURY.

In a high scoring match against the Hindu Gym., the Imperial Bank were able to register a great victory by 5 wickets and 125 runs mainly through the magnificent display of Jai in scoring 180 runs. It was a feat performed in the famous Hindu batsman's inimitable style, his runs being scored with a versatility and at such a face as to excite the admiration of a number of tried critics who were present. The home side batted first and scored 138 runs, S. K. Pawaskar 59 (not out) and B. D Jog 36, being the only two batsmen who faced Kalapesi and Rasool with any degree of confidence. Both these bowlers showed very good analysis.

L. P. Jai and Vijayakar opened the innings for the bank but after only one run had been scored M. H. Chandarana scattered the latter's wickets. Colah helped to carry the score to 33 before suffering a similar fate, and the Dosaya come out to join Jai. The former was content to keep up his wicket while his famous colleague flogged the bowling, and to such good purpose was this done that 113 runs were added in a surprising by short time. Dosaya being then replaced by Pavri This resulted in another good partnership and the score was carried to 232 before the pair were separated, Rane remained unbeaten and the final score was 236 for 5 wickets.

HINDU GYM.

S. M. Dalvi, c. Cooper, b. Rasool	4
S. S. Dongre, c. Colah, b. Kalapesi	2
B. D. Jog, c. Cooper, b. Kalapesi	36
S. K. Pawaskar, not out	59
V. S. Dongre, b. Kalapesi	0
P. N. Kesarcodi, run out	5
C. H. Chandarana, c. Colah, b. Rasool	4
R. A. Wagle, b. Kalapesi	0
B. S. Dalaya, c. Pavri, b. Rasool	5
M. H. Chandarana, c. and b. Rassol	14
G. B. Gawankar, b. Kalapesi	0
Extras	9
Total	138

Bowling:
B. K. Kalapesi 5 wkts. for 41 runs.
S. G. Rasool, 4 wkts. for 61 runs.

IMPERIAL BANK.

L. P. Jai, c. Kesarcodi, b. S. M. Dalvi	180
Vijayakar, b. M. H. Chandarana	0
Colah, b. M. H. Chandarana	1
J. Dosaja, b. S. S. Dongree	38
Pavri, b. G. B. Gawankar	29
K. S. Rane, not out	7
Did not bat.	
G. V. Varman.	
S. G. Rasool.	
B. K. Kalapesi.	
E. G. Mane.	
N. D. Cooper.	
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wkts)	263

POONA RACES

"CHRONICLE" TIPSTERS WIN 6 HORSES.

Selections given by "Mestro" and "Senex" in last Saturday's issue have again proved a phenomenal record for correct guidance. Out of nine Races "Mestro" has secured to his credit six horses for win and seven horses for place.

"Senex has been able to forecast correctly four wins and seven places. The following results show how the selections published by us have been profitable to the punters:—

BY "MESTRO."

	Rs.	a.	p.
SECURITY (Win)	77	8	0
MERIED (Win)	129	0	0
SHIVA KUMARI (Win)	91	0	0
MANSOOR BEG (Win)	27	8	0
WOOD STOCK II (Win)	42	8	0
ZEEBAR (Win)	23	0	0
SINNAN (Place)	34	8	0
RARITY (Place)	29	0	0
COED CANLAS (Place).	18	0	0
TRISTAN (Place)	29	0	0
CAP-A-PIE (Place)	11	8	0
FORDNEY (Place)	11	8	0
COMPANY (Place)	25	8	0

BY "SENEX."

	Rs.	a.	p.
SHIVA KUMARI (Win)	91	0	0
MANSOOR BEG (Win)	27	8	0
DARK ORIENT (Win)	96	8	0
WOOD STOCK II (Win)	42	0	0
TRY AGAIN (Place)	19	0	0
SINNAN (Place)	34	8	0
NOUGAT (Place)	23	0	0
PURSER (Place)	46	8	0
RARITY (Place)	29	0	0
COED CANLAS (Place)	18	0	0
FORDNEY (Place)	18	8	0

For next Thursday's Races do not fail to watch our selections.

UNITY.

BY SAROJINI NAIDU.

Love, if I knew
How to pluck from the mirrors of the dew
The image of the sunrise, rob the tint
Of living blood
From the wild lily and pomegranate bud,
Defraud the halcyon of its purple glint,
The sea-wind of its wing,
The sea-wave of its silver murmuring,
If I could teach
My meaning to be served from my speech,
Breath from my being, vision from my eyes,
And deftly part
The tremor of my heart-beat from my heart,
Perchance for one vague hour I might devise
Some secret miracle
To be delivered from your poignant spell.
You permeate
With such profound, supreme and intimate
Knowledge, possession, power, my Life's domain!
O are you not
The very text and title of my thought,
The very pattern of my joy and
Shall even Death set free pain?
My soul from such intricate Unity?—"Modern Review."

DEATH BY SHOCK.

RASH TAXI-DRIVING.

"Death by shock and haemorrhage from multiple fractures caused by reason of his having been knocked down by taxi car No. Y58-1205 driven by Dewa Bhana in a rash and negligent manner," was the verdict recorded by the City Corner's Jury at an inquest held on Saturday touching the death of Deoji Sunderji a Hindu aged 62 years residing at New Hanuman Lane who died at the G.T. Hospital on Saturday morning.

It appeared that while the deceased was crossing the junction of Princess and Lohar Streets from north to South on Saturday morning he was knocked down by the taxi in reference which was being driven on the wrong side. The deceased was knocked down in such a way that he came under the wheel of a labour cart driven from the opposite i.e. Lohar Street side. He sustained severe injuries and was removed to the G.T. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The police have recorded a case against the driver Dewa Bhana under the Motor Vehicles Act.

DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENTAL BURNING

While she was pouring kerosine oil in a burning hearth on Saturday noon, the oil caught fire and the flames enveloped the body of Naranbai the 20 years old wife of Savanna Balaya, a sailor residing in Kamatipura 6th lane burning her all over the body and her clothes to ashes. She was removed to the J.J.Hospital where she died the same day.

At an inquest held on Sunday the City Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death caused by shock following accidental burns.

DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENTAL FALL

A verdict of death caused by the fracture of the skull due to an accidental fall, was recorded by the City Coroner's Jury on Sunday in connection with the inquest held touching the death of one Bhikkia Bhiwa, a mason who had fallen down from a scaffolding while working at Umarkhadi on Saturday the 27th August. The deceased was removed to the Hospital after the fall but he had succumbed to his injuries the same evening.

"HOMICIDAL ASPHYXIATION."

The dead body of a newly born male child covered in a towel was found on the Mahim Causeway seashore on Saturday in an absolutely decomposed condition.

The City Coroner held an inquest touching the death on Sunday. The Jury were of opinion that death was caused by homicidal asphyxiation caused by tightening a string round the deceased's neck by an unknown person.

NEGLIGENCE IN KING EDWARD HOSPITAL

MR. ATHAVLE GROWS INDIGNANT

INQUEST DELAYED FOR 52 HOURS.

The inquest touching the death of Deokibai Mahada (30) who died on August 26 due to exhaustion following fracture of her spine due an accidental fall on the road, in the opinion of the Jury, was concluded by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale the City Corner on Sunday.

It will be recalled that the deceased who was working in the match factory at Santa Cruz was removed to the King Edward Hospital on August 26 for treatment and that she died there the same day. No inquest was, however, held until August 28, i.e., 52 hours after the death of the unfortunate woman and Rao Bahadur Athavale was indignant over the incident when the inquest commenced on August 28. The Rao Bahadur had adjourned the inquent in order to find out the cause of this serious delay in the removal of the body to the morgue.

Dr. Anwarkhan the Assistant Dean of the Hospital explaining to the jury on Sunday said that after the death of the deceased information was as usual given to a constable of the Bhoiwada Police Station and to the brother of the deceased.

The jury recorded a verdict of death caused by exhaustion following fracture of the spine apparently due to an accidental fall on the Mahim causeway.

The Jury further remarked:

"We desire to point out that in consequence of the negligence which occurred in the King Edward Memorial Hospital the dead body in this case had to lie in the Hospital for over 52 hours."

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale the Coroner commenting upon Dr. Anwarkhan's explanation remarked:

"In my opinion the delay which occurred in handing over the body of the deceased to her relatives was due to the blunder which occurred in the Hospital. The death report which ought to have been sent to the Bandra Police was erroneously addressed and sent to the Mahim Police. I wish this blunder had been frankly and regretfully acknowledged. Another cause which aggravated the delay was that some irresponsible person at the Hospital mislead the Bandra Police Jamadar who had gone to the Hospital in the belief that the case needed a Post-Mortem examination and this was communicated to me at 8 p.m. on August 27.

"Better arrangements in the Hospital are absolutely necessary."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 5TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday the celestial signs speak in volumes about your wonderful personality, and your very chequered career. Though not destined to be a big prince from a pauper, at least you will be a chhota potentate, at different periods of your life. Your early life will be full of many escapades, but you will have the "d——d good luck" to come out from most of them unscathed, or with very slight bruises, due to your foresight, shrewdness (and cunning, if you don't mind). You always have "a way out", after having "a way in", by questionable tactics—though the way out may be by a back door, or a window, or even by the water-pipe after the manner of a cat-burglar when you find yourself in a tight corner and your honour and life are at stake. You have extraordinary charm of manners whereby, if man, you will form friendships with many men, and also scandalous friendship with the butterflies. When you rise to power—and you will rise and fall, and fall and rise like a veteran boxer in the fighting rink in a 50-round contest,you will, in your dealings with your subordinates or staff, want to be very exact in your words and actions and leave no loopholes for them or your adversaries or the world at large to find fault with you or make you account for your sins of omissions and commission, just as some of our Indian railway companies try to be exact in their phraseology, lawyer-like, to escape the legal consequences when they put up some such stupid notice in railway compartments, under the terrifying caption of "Caution", as "Passengers are warned not to put out any part of their body out of the carriage window", thinking thereby that they would be absolved from all liability. Any judge with a modicum of commonsense would at once rule it out one-sided, when it is a common fact that many of the compartments not being provided with sanitary conveniences the people are many times obliged to disregard this stereotyped advice. Even a finger is part of the body, let these wiseacres of the companies know.

GANESH UTSAV

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

BY YOUNG MENS HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Lecture by Mr. Narsanrao Bamangaokar, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BY HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

Lecture by Saraswatibai Kavanaikar on "Hindu Sangathan" 3 p.m. (for ladies only). Pravachan by Ganpat Shastri Tambe (aged 12 years), 8-30 p.m.

Lecture by Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission on "Dynamic Hinduism" 9-30 p.m.

AT JARIWALLA BUILDING, LAMINGTON ROAD.

Lecture by Veer Vamanrao Joshi 9 p.m. Singing by Mr. K. D. Jawkar 10-30 p.m.

BY SARVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV MANDAL.
(Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas)

Haldi-Kunku and Kirtan by Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat (for women only) 3 p.m.

Lecture by Principal T. A. Kulkarni on "Higher Education" 9 p.m.

Athletic feats and tricks by Prof. Nanwdekar 10-30 p.m.

BY SHRI GANESH UTSAV MANDAL.
(Zaoba's Wadi, Kalbadevi).

Lecture by Mr. D. V. Gokhale on "Present Situation" 6-30 p.m.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

REVENUE FOR 1925-26.

The Irrigation Revenue Report for the Province of Sind for the year 1925-26 shows that the inundation of the year was on the whole a moderate one. The river began to rise late and it fell much earlier than usual. It reached the fair irrigating level on the 7th July. The rainfall in the Indus Right Bank Circle was about the normal, but in the Left Bank Circle it was scanty and below the average.

The area irrigated during the year under review was 2,097,784 acres, a decrease of 9.5 per cent. below that of 1924-25.

The late rise and early fall of the river coupled with the low rainfall caused a general shrinkage of the area irrigated. It shows a decrease of about 314,000 acres when compared with the figure for 1924-25 and of 62,000 acres when compared with the average.

The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 83 lakhs and, the working expenses to Rs. 65 1/2 lakhs, giving a net revenue of over 17 1/2 lakhs. The net revenue indicates a decrease of Rs. 12 lakhs when compared with the figure for the previous year and is also less than the average of the preceding 5 years by Rs. 5 2/9 lakhs. The unsatisfactory nature of the season and the consequent fall in the area irrigated and the heavy remissions of revenue account for this decrease.

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. Dadiba N. Saher, Honorary Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital announces the receipt of Rs. 39,04,125 including the sum of Rs. 38,67,243 already announced. Rs. 21,732 have been received from the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund on account of "The B. D. Petit Memorial Nursing Fund" and the interest accruing from this amount to be utilised for training Parsee girls in nursing. Rs. 9,000 have been contributed out of the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Bai Hirabai Jamshedjee Petit towards the general fund and the purchase of surgical instruments and other useful articles for the hospital. Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanjee Randelia's Trust Fund has subscribed Rs. 5,239. Rs. 500, the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Barjorji Cowasjee Sethna, and other minor contributions aggregating to Rs. 411 make up the total amount announced.

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR" ALMANACK.

The "Bombay Samachar" Almanack for Samvat 1984 (A. D. 1927-28), is the 114th issue of their publication the first having been published in Samvat 1871. In spite of several rivals in the market, this useful annual publication is maintaining its old hold in the precincts of the commercial and business firms, chiefly by its unique treasure of detailed information about astrological signs, the aspects of heavenly bodies, their influence on human beings etc. An article on palmistry adds to its importance. Its printing and get-up are also excellent. The commercial world knows well how to distinguish chaff from grain, and that trait accounts for the success of this publication which saw the light of the day when there were no Gujarati newspapers or any almanacs, in the Bombay Presidency.

London.—The Zitenfeld twins as also third starter Jane Darwin have given up their channel attempts.—Reuter's Special.

In cricket match between Wales and New Zealand at Llandundno, Wales and 182 (Bell 52, Allcott five for 46); New Zealand 43 for three.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1927.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY. I.

The Select Committee of the Bombay Council on the University Bill is to meet in Poona from to-day to consider the Bill in detail. While, however, the principles governing the Bill remain undefined, or unsatisfactory, it may be doubted if the measure will really serve any useful purpose. There is nothing in the Bill suggesting even the ghost of a possibility of new Universities in the several linguistic divisions of the Presidency coming into being, as a result of, or even in the train of, this Bill, unless we take the provision for an ex-officio membership in the Senate of the Bombay University of the Vice-Chancellors of other Universities in the Presidency to be such an indication; and there is, of course, no mention of the principle of converting this University ever into a teaching University. These two principles were laid most stress upon when the reform proposals were first mooted; but the present Bill and its supporters, official as well as non-official, seem to be conspiring into a total ignoring of the very name of these ideals. The preamble of the Bill states:—

"And whereas it is necessary to reconstitute the said University to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education and to conduct post-graduate teaching and research in all branches of learning, including Technology, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time."

In this, there is no word of the University providing direct teaching, except in post-graduate studies and research in all departments "including Technology." If they found it advisable to include specifically and emphatically Technology why did they omit a similar profession of lip-loyalty at least to "Fine Arts"? We know there is as yet no earthly possibility of "Technology" being an accomplished fact, especially when the Government are crying about a chronic shortage of funds in season and out of season, and when the bigwigs of the City are engaged in an endless chorus of trade depression. Still they have mentioned Technology by a name; it would cost them no more than a printed word or two to add Fine Arts. Again, if they could speak in the preamble of the facilities for higher education,—which does not mean direct University teaching being increased,—why do they not even mention that much more important department of university activities dealing with extra-mural work, known under a variety of terms such as University extention, vacation courses etc? Do they think the democracy in India would ever escape the common criticism flung at it if it is starved out of any possibility of knowledge on the problems of life and living? Or is this a new patent for reserving all useful knowledge for the higher classes, for a new race of Brahmins? It would only cost one more word added after "post-graduate" in the preamble,—viz. "Other",—to secure this object. Finally, why are they satisfied with only continuing "to exercise due control" over the affiliated colleges? Even if these institutions cannot be converted into the "constituent colleges" or "associated colleges" of the University, and must be continued in form as well as substance as the "affiliated colleges" what harm or objection can there be to give the University powers of due as well as *necessary* control over these bodies? It is, once again, only a single word to add; but if those who have the fortunes of the Bill in hand, will only spare some reflection on the point, they will realise that the addition of "necessary" after "due" and before "control" in the last but fourth line of the preamble will make a world of difference in the actual working of the University.

The section on Definitions is the most hapless, ill-conceived, ill-worded jumble of a confusion of ideas and ideals. (a) "College means an affiliated college". Is this only tautology, or an intentional exclusion of all institutions not called "college" and not "affiliated"? Sub-Clause (j) has a definition of a "University Department," which "means any collegiate institution or post-graduate department or research department maintained by the University." But without one necessarily being an exasperating casuist, it may be questioned if such a definition,—or both those quoted,—will really include the Royal Institute of Science. It is not called a "College," it is not maintained or conducted by the University, though it is a post-graduate and research institution in some respects; it is, however, affiliated. And if that case is not a real problem, what about the Victoria Jubilee Technical School? Until affiliation it can, of course, never come within University jurisdiction. And on affiliation its style and title may be modified to harmonise with the peculiar requirements of this clause of definitions. But is it right to profess to define, when the supposed definition does not give even a correct and comprehensive description? Here is another splendid specimen of exalted periphrasis or tautology or circumlocution, or whatever the figure is called. "(g) "Statutes" "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean respectively the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University made under this Act and for the time being in force". Except the last seven words, which have quite a different significance in the language of the lawyers from what ordinary mortals would at first glance, imagine, the whole is an unmitigated verbiage. There is no indication either of the respective bodies in the University enacting these various expressions of the University Bill, nor of the several purposes for which they are designed. And a Head Master (e), again is defined so as not to include a headmistress, unless some Interpretation Act comes to the rescue; and a "University Professor means a person 'appointed as such' by the University"—which, of course, excludes any other head of a University department of teaching, should he or his faculty have a tradition of calling the head by any other style than a "Professor". Even to-day there is a University Department of post-graduate and research work, where there is no University Professor, appointed as such! Or is this, perhaps, a deliberate slight on the "Readers" "Deans" (at least of the Medical College, when the University maintains one or more of its own) "Lecturers" 'ad hoc genus omne,' including Assistant Professors, of course? Certainly, (1) will not and (h) is not intended to redeem the fault of (k), when it comes to a seat for a department of the University in the Senate, if that department has no "University Professor appointed as such."

The Section dealing with Interpretation, suffers from sins both of commission and omission. Even if we overlook or explain the omission of any definition of such personages and authorities as the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor we cannot overlook the absence of any clear definition of the term "University" itself. This is symptomatic of the mentality of the authors of the measure. Section 4 dealing with the Incorporation and Powers of the University will not cure the defect left by the absence of a clear definition of the institution. Clause (1) of that Section which gives the University several powers, ends as follows:—"to undertake post-graduate teaching and to promote research, and to do all acts, not inconsistent with this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research." This is deplorable, to say the least. It positively excludes, if words have any meaning, the University from taking up the task of general enlightenment of the adult public by extra-mural work or University extension; for that would neither be study nor research, and may quite easily be shown to be "inconsistent with this Act." From the corporate character, moreover, of the University, the Graduates are definitely excluded, and the Undergraduates have no place, though the bulk of the University income is to be derived from the fees of these luckless nobodies. For definite acts, every corporation has its own constitutional authorities or officers, specially appointed to do those acts. But to make only the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector (if any) and the Fellows, now existing as such or those to be hereafter, the whole University in its corporate, collective capacity, and leave out the alumni altogether, is like making the Governors, managing governors and Directors of the Imperial Bank of India, with a Superintendent (if any), the whole entity called the Imperial Bank of India, leaving out the Shareholders. And the shareholders in a joint stock company have less vital interests at stake than the under-gradnates of the University. The shareholders are there to receive the profits of their venture; while the undergraduates are there to pay for whatever is required for the very existence of the University. Even the University teachers have no part nor lot in the corporate constitution of the University, unless they are lucky enough to come into the categories of the "Fellows, present or future," of the University. Sub-clause (3) is equally defective; for while expressly authorising the University, to acquire lease hold or contract for any moveable or immoveable property, it says not a word about the proceeds or income from such property, and much less about incomes not arising out of any property. Is the University, then, not to receive any specific grant in money in one lump sum, which is not to be an endowment, which is not connected with or arising from any property in the University, which is not to be recurring, which is for one particular end or act? Surely this could not be the intention of the authors of the measure; and yet, if they are not careful in revising, their words will land them in a morass. The weakest point of the Bill, indeed, is the finance of the University. We shall have occasion to speak of it later on. But we must mention it in particular here, if only to draw attention to the very defective, even misleading, wording of the Bill. The powers of the University, as defined in this Section, do not include the right to raise a loan for some special purpose, let us say to have a hostel, press or gymkhana for the University, or for its wholesale conversion into a teaching residential university for the city of Bombay. The Municipal Corporation has these powers of raising loans; why should not the University? Is the institution of laboratories less necessary than the construction of sewage works? Are members of the University governing bodies less to be trusted than those of a city council? There is, indeed, a power to contract given to the University; but is it necessarily clear that it may be a contract of debt stretching over a period of years? If so, is it always to be assumed as quite in keeping with the provisions of "this Act" to go into debt? Even if the answer to these is definitely in the affirmative, we cannot help adding it would have been much better to entrust such powers definitely and specifically, with such safeguards and precautions as may be thought advisable, than to leave these very considerable powers to be inferred from a doubtful parenthetical addition.

FOILED

A British Official Wireless message stated on Thursday that the Northerners had crossed the Yangtse by Nanking and were in possession of its South Bank at two points evidently of great importance. A Shanghai message of Friday's date gives quite a different picture of the success alleged to have been achieved by the Northern Forces. It is clear, the message says, that their attempts to cross the Yangtse had been repulsed with a heavy loss. Their chief difficulty is transport. Although the British obliged them earlier in their struggle by cutting off the railway at a point which made it difficult for the Southern armies to retreat without heavy losses, the Governments of Hankow and Nanking seem now to have checked the advance of Chang Tso-lin's forces and the river Yangtse will remain for a considerable time to come the chief obstacle to his ambition to conquer the South. Meanwhile the democratic governments of the South, conscious that they have the support of the people, have time to reorganise their forces and make ready for a further battle with Chang Tso-lin, unless the constant efforts at a peaceful solution of the quarrel between the Kuomintang and the Northern War-lord come to successful fruition.

These efforts suffer, of course, from the desire of the Foreign Powers to keep the two parties mutually hostile. It is not to Britain's interest, so the short-sighted Shanghai-landers imagine, that she should allow a union between North and South to be possible. The only chance for such a happy phenomenon to be brought about lies in the possibility of Chang Tso-lin's becoming convinced that he cannot superimpose his will and his autocratic methods upon a people who are making every effort to inaugurate an enlightened form of administration, in which the executive and the legislature work in harmonious co-operation. Hankow, Nanking and Canton, as three autonomous units of democratic government, are busy revising their legal codes and accelerating the pace of educational reform. In Nanking in particular, which had lagged behind the other two, the desire to secure rapid reform is indicated in the resolve of the administration to see that "the jury system is practised in all grades of judicial cases" and in revising the law of succession to property in such a way that "girls will have the right of inheriting their parents' estates in future." A democratic Government, which is broad-based on the people's will, is more likely to withstand the danger of invasion from Chang Tso-lin's autocracy than his friends, the concession-hunters from Europe, appear to imagine it to be possible.

"MOTHER INDIA" BY MISS CATHERINE MAYO.

A JUMBLE OF TRUTHS, HALF-TRUTHS AND LIES.

PHYSICIAN HEAL THYSELF.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI).

I

Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle."

Miss Mayo's book on India has caused a great stir in the British Isles and in India, such as no other book on India written by a foreigner has ever done before. A British friend who holds strong and advanced views on India's right to political freedom wrote to me in the end of July that the book was causing great harm to "our cause." Since then eminent Indians now in England have entered an emphatic protest against the contents of the book, a protest signed both by officials and non-officials (most of them Sirs) which the "London Times" declined to publish. That protest has now been published in the Indian Press and I need not reproduce it. It is as strongly worded as it could be. During the last 4 years I have been to England three times, and I have observed that a wide-spread, well-organised, well-financed and influentially backed anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on not only in Great Britain but also in the other countries of the world, and specially in the United States of America against India's right and claim to self-government.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

All kinds of agencies are at work in this campaign of vilification. Anglo-Indians, retired and in service still, missionaries and commercial magnates, all have joined hands. The methods employed are very subtle and insidious. The political and economic reasons are kept in the back ground. Social evils are more brought into the limelight. As usual exaggerated and false pictures are put on the screen which create a feeling of loathing and disgust against the Indian people. Press, platform, pulpit, stage and cinema are all used against us. Unfortunately thoughtless Indians also help our enemies, some consciously out of mercenary and selfish motives, some unconsciously. I have reason to suspect that Miss Mayo's "Mother India" is a part of that propaganda. I do not know exactly what Miss Mayo's motives are but it seems that her mission in life is to oppose and bring into ridicule and contempt all the Asiatic movements for freedom from Anglo-Saxon yoke.

SOCIAL REFORMERS' CLOAK.

She does the work under the cloak of a social reformer. As Dr. Tarak Nath Das has remarked in the course of an article published in the "People" of August 18, Miss Mayo, the authoress of "Mother India" is an American journalist, who has written another book called the "Isles of Fear" in which she "discredits everything in the Phillipine Nationalist movement and opposes very strongly the idea of granting independence to the people of the Phillipines." The English edition of this latter book was published in England in 1925 with a foreword from Mr. Lionel Curtis written in Williams Town, Massachusetts, U.S.A. in August 1925. So it is obvious that the English edition was published between August and December 1925. In "early October 1925," Miss Mayo was in London on her way to India and "called at India Office" for its blessings on her mission. The foreword by Mr. Curtis throws some light on her motives as well as on her methods of work. Says Mr. Curtis:

"The British Government is responsible for more dependencies than all the other nations put together. Our experience is centuries old. (May we ask how many centuries old, as the beginning of the British Empire in Asia is not even full two centuries old?) "and we can hardly afford to ignore the experience of others, especially that of the "young light hearted masters of the West." In discussing the Indian or Colonial estimates a Minister might well be expected to show Parliament that we knew how American or Dutch administrators were handling analogous problems in the Phillipines or Java. 'In 1917 the policy pursued by America in the Phillipines was a commonplace of nationalist propaganda in India.' In the following year when retiring from the Indian Government Sir W Mayer visited the Phillipines, but if he reported on American methods the fact has never been disclosed by the India Office."

THE CURTIS CLOVEN HOOF.

Mr. Curtis hopes that "independent British observers will turn their attention to this field of enquiry." He then proceeds to say:—

"The Jones Law passed by the American Congress in 1916 transferred the control of legislation and supply to a legislature answerable to a Phillipine electorate while leaving the executive power to a governor responsible to the President of the U. S. A system, the close equivalent of the Jones Law was the only alternative to that embodied in the constitution which was given to India in 1920. For this reason alone the operation of the Jones Law in the Phillimines deserves to be studied by observers who bring to their task an adequate knowledge of Indian conditions. I commend this book to English readers in the hope of provoking such enquiries." Mr. Curtis is conscious that "Miss Mayo's account of the results which have followed the American attempt to 'hasten' self-government in the Phillipines will 'probably' be used to discredit the policy applied to India in the pronouncement of 1917." Speaking of Miss Mayo's performances Mr. Curtis observes: "In Miss Mayo's view of nature there are two colours, black and white. The medium in which she draws scarcely permits her to indicate shades between these extremes." Regarding the American opinion of Miss Mayo's book on the Phillipines he says:—

Here (i.e. in Williams Town) and elsewhere in the U.S. I have met such friends who can speak with official and first hand knowledge of the events and conditions described in this book. In two opinions they all agree. Miss Mayo they tell me, has written nothing which 'in their opinion' is not the truth..... They add, however that there are other facts of the situation which Miss Mayo could scarcely be expected to observe unless she had visited the Islands in previous years.....

"Two of my informants had been in India and had met several of the nationalist leaders. To my question how they compared with the Phillipine leaders they each replied (on separate occasions) that the Indian leaders stood on a different and altogether higher plane." May we ask if the object of Miss Mayo's visit to India was to furnish material for the removal of that impression.

WELL-TIMED SHOT AT INDIA.

I have said that Mr. Curtis wrote this foreword in August 1925 and early in October of the same year Miss Mayo visited India Office 'en route' to India. In less than 18 months she travelled all over India and gave this book to the British public full of minute details about the social life of the Hindus and full of material which is calculated to prejudice substantially India's claim to self-government. The book was in the hands of British readers in the month of June 1927. It must have taken some time to print it first in the United States and then in Great Britain. All this was accomplished in about 18 months. The publication has come in the very nick of time for the use of those who are opposed to India's political advance and who want the Statutory Royal Commission to be composed exclusively of Britishers. The London "Times" was the first to publish a review under the heading "The Book of the Year." The London "Times" has been educating British Public Opinion on the necessity of the coming Royal Commission being exclusively composed of Britishers and also on the iniquities of the Indian caste system, specially in connection with the 5 millions of untouchables, etc. The book comes just in time to support its views and propaganda, a "disinterested American writer" exposing the weakness of the Indian social system and the heartless brutality and moral cowardice of the Indian leaders towards their own people. What more is wanted to put them out of court so far as their demand for self-government is concerned?

JOURNALISTIC ETHICS: NEW STYLE.

That was the mentality which forced the Editor of the greatest English newspaper to refuse to publish the letter written by same Indian leaders as a protest against the book. The protest called in question the veracity of the writer and the truth of her statements. It was signed by men most of whom had been praised by the "Times," at sometime or the other for their "patriotism" and "statesmanship." The names included the 3 Indian members (two Hindus and one Muslim) of the India Council in Whitehall. It was signed by several moderate leaders whom the Government had honourcd by knighthoods. It was also subscribed by the Indian High Commissioner in London. Such an authoritative document was the most inconvenient thing to be given out to the British public who placed such implicit confidence in the writings of the London "Times" relating to India. We have it on the authority of the London correspondent of the "Leader" that it is being circulated free in responsible circles in England. The London correspondent of the "Leader" is one of the most conservative Britishers who will not make a statement of that kind if it was not well authenticated.

THE REAL PURPOSE.

May I ask the impartial reader if the facts given in this article do not justify the inference that the book is a part of the anti-Indian propaganda which is being engineered and financed by those who are opposed to India's claim for self-Government. The book itself affords material evidence of the reasonableness of this inference. The Foreword unfortunately gives no date and no names. But says—"It would be a great pleasure to thank by name, the many persons, both Indian and English, who have so courteously facilitated my access to information, to records and to those places and things that I desired to see for myself. But the fact that it was impossible to forecast the conclusions I should reach, and

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Challenge to Mr. Saklatvala.

The Foreign Office has coolly informed Mr. Saklatvala that his passport for India has been cancelled. This is quite in keeping with the refusal of passports to the proposed Medical Mission from India to China or even to the "bona fide" employees of the Indian firms in Hongkong. It is nothing to Government that Mr. Saklatvala is a Member of Parliament and as an Indian-born subject has a right when he chooses to visit his Motherland. They have the might and they use it, justice and fairplay being smothered under it. However, let the Government of India, who are said to have instigated the Foreign Office, and the "Home" Government rest assured that, whoever may take it lying down, Comrade Sak will not. The ban may continue indefinitely, but the consequences will be somewhat different from those contemplated. Mr. Saklatvala will not be the only one to take up the challenge.

Shirking Their Duty.

In their reply to Mr. Haji's questions in the Assembly on various points regarding the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report, the Government of India showed how they shirk their duty of affording adequate facilities for employment for the cadets to be trained under the new scheme they have at last put into operation by providing for the whole of India one solitary Training Ship. They refuse to believe that the need has arisen for legislation providing for compulsory employment of such trained cadets by steamship companies trading on the Indian coast. But unless such legislation exists there are hardly any possibilities that the cadets wil get a fair chance of securing employment in view of the known antipathy with which British mercantile marine interests have been viewing the agitation for marine training for Indians. Nothing is more likely to damp the enthusiasm of the young men seeking such training than this step-motherly attitude of the Government of India.

Bombay Textile Labour Union.

So feeble is Labour organisation in Bombay, for the matter of that even in the whole country, that even a little genuine organisation is very encouraging. That little we find in the work of the Bombay Textile Labour Union as recorded in its report for the year 1926. This Union was started so recently as in January 1926 as a result of the General Strike of 1925. During the strike it was brought home to the textile workers that it was in their best interests to form one strong central organisation comprising all textile workers. This gospel of O. B. O.—One Big Organisation—was thoroughly approved by Labour experts, Mr. Tom Johnstone, M.P., and Mr. J. F. Sime, during their visit to Bombay. So in 1926 this Union was inaugurated, all the then existing nine unions being amalgamated in it. Starting with 5,000 members in the very first month of its existence, the Union has now on its roll about 9,000 members. It has shown good work by helping in the settlement of a large number of disputes regarding dismissal, withholding or reduction of wages, fines, strikes, etc.

Wanted More Members.

The Union placed valuable evidence in support of the claims of Labour before the Textile Tariff Board, the influence of which evidence is fairly discernible in the recommendations of the Board. It has also made strong representations to Government on two vital Labour questions which are at present under the consideration of the Government of India. One is about the prompt payment of wages and the other about "the deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines." While all this is quite satisfactory the number of members needs to be considerably increased. The report itself observes that with a large membership in any particular mill it is much easier to bring pressure on the employers in that mill and get redress for the grievances of the employees. A vast organisation gives a sense of security to its members. It is in itself half a Charter of Liberty and, what is more, the winning of it depends upon the workers themselves. We trust, therefore, that the Union will in the next few months concentrate most of its energies on an extensive and intensive propaganda to increase its membership.

Vicious Economics.

The owners of Type Foundries in Bombay have made a representation to the Government of India protesting against the latter's proposal to give what amounts to a bounty of 27-1/2 per cent. to foreign importers of types, leads and other articles used in printing presses. They point out that indigenous foundry owners have to pay 15 per cent. duty on the imported raw material, such as lead and antimony and that the foreign manufacturer also gets an advantage of 12-1/2 per cent. through Government's exchange policy. Government now propose to abolish the existing duty of 2-1/2 per cent. on imported types, whereas, the foundary owners contend, this duty should be increased to 15 per cent. so as to put it on a level with the duty on imported raw material. It is vicious economics to put a higher duty on raw material than on manufactured articles. If it is not possible to lower the duty on raw material, Government ought to raise the duty on the types and accessories to 15 per cent.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDING AGAINST SIR IBRAHIM?

ALLEGED PERVERSIONS AND SUPPRESSION OF FACTS

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bombay is considering the question of taking contempt of court proceedings against Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and some of the newspapers for having published a letter alleged to contain important perversions and suppressions of facts regarding the litigation which is now pending before the High Court between the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Government, and which, it is alleged, is calculated to obstruct and interfere with due course of justice in the case, which is "sub-judice"—A. P.

ORDER ON LABOUR LEADER

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO RECORD EVIDENCE.

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

Mr. N. S. Rama-swami Iyengar, the labour leader of Combatore, petitioned to the District Magistrate Mr. A. R. Cox, in regard to the order served on him.

The District Magistrate refused to record evidence saying that he, as executive head of the district, had been consulted before the order was passed, and that he could not be expected to rescind it. He was however prepared to make any verbal alterations that the petitioner thought necessary.

Mr. R. Iyengar, thereupon instructed his vakil to leave the District Magistrate to dispense with justice as he pleased. —Free Press.

"DON'T FRITTER AWAY ENERGY."

DR. NAIDU AND NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA.

SALEM, Sept. 3.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu said that while he was willing to support the starving families of Satyagrahi prisoners in the Neill's Statue Satyagraha, he was not agreeable to lead the movement itself, as he did not subscribe to the principle underlying it.

He added that history was full of atrocities, and that the fact that some names were associated with such deeds would not be sufficient reason to destroy all ancient relics. To the Doctor's mind, the only remedy lay in the achievement of Swarajya.

He therefore appealed to the young men concerned not friter away their energies, but instead, to do propaganda by publishing details of what they considered to be the Colonel's misdeeds, and agitate for the removal of his statue.

LONDON TIMES' EXCUSE

WAS AFRAID OF CONTROVERSY.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The "Leader's" London correspondent writing about the refusal of the "Times" to publish Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's and others' letter protesting against Miss Mayo's book says: He is given to understand that in declining the publication the "Times" took into consideration the undesirability of opening its columns to what might have been a controversy. —A. P.

MAHARAJA OF BUNDI IN AJMER.

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE VISIT

AJMER, Sept. 4.

The new Maharaja of Bundi and the Political Agent accompanied by Diwan Dhannalal arrived here yesterday. It is understood they will to-day interview the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Much importance is attached to this visit and it is believed in well informed circles that it is not unconcerned with the conferment of powers on the new Maharaja, enquiry into the present Ministry's administration and deportation of Mr. Nityanand Nagar, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Bundi. This belief is confirmed by reliable information that the Political Agent took on the eve of his departure from Bundi, Council Papers concerning these matters.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

PRACTICAL MOVE NIBENARES

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

A rural reconstruction Association has been formed at Benares with the object of helping the back to the land movement. The following are among the objects of the the Association:

(1) To introduce improvements in agriculture, in conditions of cattle and in cottage industry on model lines as far as possible and suitable, (2) To improve communications and introduce such labour saving devices or machinery as are not detrimental to health, (3) To improve, the physical, social and moral condition of the members and their efficiency generally, (4) To assist in arrangements for the education of members and theid children and for their training in the art of expression through games, songs, dramas, design and worship and all other useful occupations which render the life of the community more pleasant and liberal, (5) To teach and practise the rules of hygiene and combat epidemic diseases, (6) To provide means of equitable settlement of disputes and thereby discourage unnecessary and frivolous litigation, (7) To promote other measures designed to encourage in the members the spirit and practice of thrift, mutual help and self-help.—Free Press.

"MAKE CONGRESS A GREAT SUCCESS"

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO NON-BRAHMINS

PURSE OF RS. 13000 PRESENTED

MADRAS, Sep. 4.

Quite a vast sea of heads was to be seen at the Triplicane Beach, this evening, where Mr. Gandhi addressed a public meeting of the citizens. The gathering was unprecedently large for the period after the non-co-operation days. Mr. Gandhi's speech was amplified by a loud speaker. He was given an address of welcome an a purse for Rs. 13,255-2-6.

In the course of the address, Mr. Gandhi referred to the Neile Statue Satyagraha and asked the authorities concerned and owners of the Statue to realise the great significance of the movement set on foot.

Talking about the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin squabble, he hoped that all would unite together in view of the great duty before them to make the Madras session of the Congress a great success. Mr. Gandhi also pointed out that a party of people opposed to Khadi movement was a great obstacle in the way of country's freedom and he appealed to the people of Madras to stand by the poor million of India who were scattered in the villages and bind the divided forces of the country by the bond of khaddar.

"I am not going to be satisfied until every scout begins from the very beginning That beginning can be made by wearing khadi," said Mr. Gandhi answering a welcome address presented to him this evening by the Scouts and Cubs of Madras District this evening at Wenlock Park, Triplicane. Mr. Gandhi expressed great satisfaction at the Scout displays of fencing and boxing. He expressed pleasure at their invitation and invited them to the teach meeting where they would hear him at length which was immediately held opposite the Wenlock Park.—Free Press.

SPEECH AT Y. M. C. A.

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

India's Daridranarayen and the message of Khadi and the spinning wheel were the main three points of Mr. Gandhi's speech at the Young Men's Christian Association this morning, when a large number of ladies was present. Many Europeans, including Dr. Stanley, attended the meeting.

"Come with me," said Mr. Gandhi, "to Puri. I shall show you naked millions who went on a single meal a day. The message of khadi, said a friend in Vellor, was jarring. What other message can I give when I see them untying with their paralytic hands their soiled pice out of their tightly fastened rags? Can we talk of progress to them, of civilization when their daily life is a terror to them? They will call us friends if we talk to them of God. Here I see my sisters clothed in silken sarees, but dear sisters in Puri go almost unclothed. They are not indecent or immodest. They are clothed in spite of their being naked and we are naked in spite of our being clothed. What other message can I bring you on their behalf, except that of khadi? The message of khadi to me is extremely bound up with religion. May God bless you all."—Free Press.

AMINABAD PARK FOR MILAD SHARIF.

TOSS DECIDES AGAINST MUSLIMS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 3.

The question of granting permission to Muslims for Milad Sharif in the Aminabad Park of the Lucknow municipality, was decided at to-day's meeting of the municipality with the casting vote of the Chairman who preferred toss to decide vote.

The Park had been a regular battle field for the past four years on the occasion of Milad Sharif. This year in April, the Municipal Board passed a resolution that, to avoid conflict between Hindus and Muslims, no religious or semi religious gathering be allowed in the Park. It has been provided in the Bye-laws of the Board that no gathering can take place in the Park without the previous permission of the Chairman.

The Chairman Rai Bahadur Trilokinath Bhargave did not evidently like to take responsibility either to refuse permission to the Muslims in accordance with the resolution of the Board passed in April last, or override the resolution and give permission. He therefore convened a meeting at which 11 Hindus and Muslims were present, excluding himself.

The question of giving permission was put to vote. 11 voted for not giving permission and 11 for giving permission.

The Chairman gave his casting vote by toss which came in favour of not granting permission.

It is understood that Muslims will approach the Commissioner.—Free Press.

t Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has left London for his tour of the European capitals. He returns to London about the 15th September and catches the mail steamer for India leaving Marseilles on 7th October.—A. P.

PEOPLES PARTY VICTORIOUS

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT TO CANDIDATES

ELECTIONS TO TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Constantinople.—Elections to National Assembly were held yesterday and candidates of People Party were elected unanimously as anticipated.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS.

HEALTH SECTION'S WORK APPRECIATED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—In the Council of the League Mr. Adatci (Japan) read the report of the meeting of the hygienic experts with regard to the protection of infants expressing warm appreciation of the work of the League's helath section and urging that meetings should be held outside Europe.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that everyone realised that the League must become a reality in the eyes of the people outside Europe, but the meetings of the League Council outside Europe for example in South America or Japan would be difficult.

The Council adjourned after adopting the report of the International Conference on the establishment of the International Relief Union.—Reuter.

RETURN TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill speaking at Floors Castle, Scotland, declared that Great Britain would come through the consequences of the last year's industrial trouble without having to re-impose any of the forty million sterling direct taxation remitted by the present Government in 1925 or twenty millions indirect taxation remitted by Mr. Snowden in 1924.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIAN WIRELESS SERVICE.

TO BE OPENED FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC TO-MORROW.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Anglo-Indian beam wireless service will be opened for public traffic on 6th September.—Reuter.

BOKHARA UNDER SOVIET RULE.

EMIR ENVOY SENT TO GENEVA.

LONDON, Sep. 3.

Geneva.—The Emir of Bokhara has sent as envoy to Geneva, General Hadji Yosuf-Umkimlai who is the bearer of the memorandum from the Emir to the League with regard to the situaion in Bokhara under Soviet rule.—Reuter.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SINDH.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO CROPS, CATTLE AND PROPERTY

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 3.

It is now estimated that the damage to crops in Tando Division, in Hyderabad District, is at least eight annas in the rupee, and in Mirpurkhas division and Nara Valley of Thar Parkar District, even more. The total damage will, on this basis, very much exceed a crore of rupees. There has also been loss of several lacs of rupees worth of cattle, buildings grain and other property. The Commissioner in Sindh and the district officers are touring the affected areas, and non-official committees are engaged on relief work.—A. P.

SINDH VOLUNTEERS TO NAGPUR

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 3.

Three volunteers are proceeding from Sindh to Nagpur, to join the Satyagrahis against the Arms Act.—A. P.

SITUATION IN CAWNPORE

PICKETS CONTINUE PATROLLING

CAWNPORE, Sep. 3.

Owing to the spread of alarmdist news, some important shops in the city which had been kept open in the day, were suddenly closed in the evening. Military and police pickets continue their patrolling, although normal condition has been restored in the city.—Free Press.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

TRIUMPH OF FRANKNESS AND HONEST POLITICS

DR. ANSARI UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

The Reception Committee met this evening for final election of the President for the Madras session of the Congress.

Mr. S. Satyamurti moved that Dr. Ansari be elected, as fourteen provinces had recommended his name.

Mr. V. L. Sastri opposed the motion as he said by electing Dr. Ansari they would be surrendering to co-operation.

Mr. Adikesavulu seconded him.

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty supporting the motion for Dr. Ansari said it was only Dr. Ansari's honesty that had compelled him to place his views before the public. His critics were only trying to take advantage of his frankness.

The Committee elected Dr. Ansari unanimously, the dissentients withdrawing their opposition for the sake of unanimity.

Immediately following the election, Mr. Mutharanga Mudaliar Chairman of the Reception Committee sent the following wire to Dr. Ansri:—

"Heartiest congratulations on your unanimous election by the Reception Committee to-day for the presidentship of the next Congress. Earnestly beg you to accept. Please wire acceptance."

Mr. Mudaliar has sent the following telegram to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar at Simla: "Reception Committee has unanimously elected Dr. Ansari for Presidentship. Pursuaded Dr. Ansari to accept."

Mr. Satyamurti has also sent a telegram to Dr. Ansari, saying his unanimous electio to Madras Congress presidentship is triumph for frankness and honesty in polities.—Free Press.

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

The Congress Reception Committee has unanimously elected Dr. Ansari as President of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. At the meeting of the Reception Committee at which the election was made, speakers paid tributes to Dr. Ansari's courage and patriotism.—A. P.

SADHU PERSONATES AS C. I. D. INSPECTOR.

SUBSEQUENTLY MEETS WITH ARREST

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

A man dressed as a Sadhu was arrested at Allahabad on Saturday morning as he was alleged to have attempted to gain admission into the European lock-up on the pretext that he was a sub-inspector of the C.I.D., deputed especially to see Chhatra Pal Singh, an alleged dacoit who was arrested recently at the Cheoki railway station. He managed to enter the first gate, but was not allowed to proceed further without a permit.

The man on being challenged escaped but was soon arrested. It is believed that this man visited the Superintendent of Police on Wednesday morning.—Free Press.

RAILWAY STOIKE IN QUEENSLAND.

PARTIAL SERVICES TO BE RUN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Brisbane.—While all the railway traffic in Queensland ceased at noon yesterday the Railway Commissioner expects to have partial service running on Monday owing to a large numbers of volunteers signing on.—Reuter.

CHIMANBAGH RIOTING CASE.

INDORE, Sept. 3.

The Special Tribunal resumed hearing of the 4th or Chimanbagh rioting case against 10 Musalmans, who are charged under Sections 323 and 147 read with section 149 I.P.C. Six prosecution witnesses were recalled and further cross examined regarding the arrest of the accused, the question whether they were actually seen in the act of assaulting the students, and their identification.—A.P.

"NOT SWARAJ, BUT MUSLIM RAJ"!

COMMUNALISTS' MISLEADING PROPAGANDA.

MUSSOORIE, Sept. 3.

Under the auspices of the Tanzeem organisation, a meeting of Mussalmans was held under the chairmanship of Syed Nayar Hussain, when Moulana Siddiq Hasyan Ansari declared that Moslems should not seek Swaraj, but Muslim Raj, which could be got only by full co-operation with the Government.—A. P.

MEERUT COINS CASE.

4 ACCUSED ACQUITTED

ALLAHABAD, Sep. 3.

In the Meerut Imprial Bank coins case in which nine persons appealed against sentences ranging from five years to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fines, Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad have acquitted Babulal, Naidor Singh, Sunderlal and Kantiprasad.

The sentences on others were upheld but the fines were reduced in respect of two accused from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000. The offence was conspiracy fradulently to deface king's coin and exchange them in the Imperial Bank.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

It is reported that Sir Charles Innes the Governor-Designate of Burma and Lady Innes are expected to leave Liverpool about the end of November and arrive in Rangoon by the "Cheshire" on or about the 18th December.—A. P.

PURCHASING A STOLEN SHIP

"PRIDE OF DETROIT,, ARRIVES IN KARACHI.

AIRMEN'S EXPERIENCE ON THE WAY

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, the airmen said that during the Persian Gulf stages of the flight, the weather, on the whole, had been extremely good. They had, however, found the heat near the ground to be terrific. They had encountered only one slight dust-storm, which did not cause any inconvenience. On leaving Bunder Abbas to-day, they were faced by strong head winds for a short time. Otherwise, the weather was perfect until approaching Karachi, when heavy low-lying clouds and rain were run into. To-day's flight was uneventful until shortly before landing, when the petrol tank began to leak. The airmen anticipate the completion of repairs to the machine to-day, and intend to depart at dawn to-morrow for Calcutta via. Allahabad. They expressed the intention of pressing forward

EGYPTIAN GOVT. TO PAY PENALTY

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Moscow.—Odessa District Court has decided to grant the Navy Deprtment's claim for return of steamer "Inkerman" to the Soviet merchant fleet. In judgment the court emphasised that the Egyptian company which purchased the ship must have been perfectly aware that it was committing a dishonest actt in purchasing a ship stolen from the Soviet Union and that costs of the case amounting to 12,000 roubles should be paid by the Egyptian Company.—Reuter.

as quickly as possible, as a day and a half had been lost at Constantinople.—A. P.

KARACHI, Sept 4.

The American airmen Messrs. Brock and Schlee, in their monoplane "Pride of Detroit" alighted at the Karachi Royal Air Force Aerodrome at 2-53 this afternoon. They will leave at dawn to-morrow for Allahabad.—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

St. John (Quebec).—"Royal Windsor" has resumed its flight to England.—Reuter.

New York.—"Royal Windsor" is reported to have landed at Scarborough, Maine. —Reuter.

COURTNEY REACHES CORUNNA

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Courtney has landed safely at Corunna. —Reuter.

POLAND'S "NON-AGGRESSION" PACT

M. BRIAND TO SUPPORT IT IN LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Paris.—Despite recent denial by one of the Polish representatives at Geneva of the rumour that Poland will propose a general pact of non-aggression at the League of Nations meeting at Geneva. "Pertinax" declares that the project has already been communicated to the British and French Governments, and that Poland will suggest the drawing up of declaration outlwing war. Signing of declaration he says will be voluntary but any Power signing it will be bound to keep peace with co-signatories. Special guarantees are not mentioned. The French Cabinet examined the proposal on Friday and M. Briand discussed it yesterday with Dr. Stresemann who did not condemn the idea. Therefore it is considered probable that M. Briand will adopt poposal and submit it in his own name.—Reuter.

RUGBY IN ENGLAND.

RESULTS OF UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following are the results of matches played in Rugby Union to-day:—

Cardiff 29, Bridgend 64 Leicester 33, Bath 0; Plymouth 20, Bridgwater 5 and Pill Harriers 22, Cardiff (extra team) 16.—Reuter's Special.

HINDU FAMILY TRANSACTION BILL.

MODIFICATIONS OF PRESENT RULES

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Select Committee on Hindu Family Transactions Bill appointed by the Council of State has modified the measure in two important respects. The main objections are two fold. The right of a member of a joint Hindu family to get himself divided from his co-partners by a mere unilateral expression of intention to become divided which is now recognised by the judicial decisions must be maintained in the Bill. The second objection is that partitioning which can now be effected without documents, is being made inadmissable without document in returning and registration Bill operates as a taxation measure by putting every Hindu family to additional expenses by way of stamp and registration fees in effecting the partition. The Select Committee is understood to have set right these two objectionable features.—A. P.

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE GOVT.

WRECK OR SURRENDER TO POPULAR VIEW.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RESERVE BANK TALKS

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

At the meeting of the leaders of the different parties in the Assembly, held this morning, a discussion, it is understood, was taken, with only leaders of the European group dissenting, the support the Select Committee scheme of directorate with this modification that instead of the provincial legislatures electing three directors and the Central Legislature three, all six directors will be elected by the Central Legislature.

The question next discussed was whether the election by Legislature shall mean election by the elected members only or by all members elected, or nominated. General opinion seems to have been that nominated members should not be excluded. Under this scheme there would be one Governor and one Deputy Governor, two nominated by the Governor-General two elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and two by the Federated Chambers, one elected by provincial co-operative banks and six by the legislature. This scheme will have the support of the Congress, Nationalist and Independent parties.

The Muslims who form largely the Independent Party do not desire in this scheme any reservation. Under single transferrable vote it is estimated two Muslims and one European may get in through the Legislature.

The European group in the Assembly submitted a revised scheme under which there will be one Governor one Deputy Governor, two nominated by the Governor-General, three elected by the Associated Chambers and three by the Federated Chambers and eight elected members to co-opt three members to represent the provinces other than Bombay, Bengal and Madras. This scheme did not find support.

Now the Government have to choose between surrendering to the Assembly with the only European group dissenting on the right of the Legislature to elect o withdraw the Bill. The Government, it is expected may withdraw the Bill, at least from this session. The order in which business is arranged for Monday confirms this view as the Reserve Bank Bill is given the bottommost place.

There is, however, one section of opinion which holds that the Government will even before the end of the session surrender on the issue of the right of the Legislature t elect directors.

Prevailing opinion is that the unofficial parties have acted rightly in supporting the scheme which has the largest popular support, leaving it to the Government to assume the responsibility for wrecking the Bill.—Free Press.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

PREPARATIONS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM CONFERENCE

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

It is understood that a member of the Nationalist Party will move the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly to-morrow over the Pilibhit and other recent murders, and the alleged similar menace to the lives of others, and calling for urgent action on the part of the Government to ease the situation. The exact form of the motion will be settled to-morrow before the Assembly meets.

The Hindu members of the Central Legislature met to-day at "Show View", the residence of Pandit Malaviya, and held a preliminary discussion to decide the points to be discussed at the Hindu-Muslim Conference on the 7th September.—A. P.

FRESH PROPOSALS ON RESERVE BANK.

EUROPEAN GROUP KEEPING ALOOF

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

An agreement between the Government and non-official members of the Legislative Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill still seems to be remote. European members having declined to consider any scheme involving the representation of the legislatures on the Directorate of the Bank, the three Indian parties dislussed the situation. There was general agreement that the joint select committee's scheme, adopted in Calcutta, should be supported, subject to the modification that all the six Directors to be elected should be elected by the Central Legislature. Provincial Legislatures are thus to be eliminated. The election of Directors by the Central Legislature will be from unofficial members, both elected and nominated, but persons not belonging to the central legislature can also be elected, when elected as a Director, members of the legislature have to automatically resign their membership of the legislature. The object of this is to keep the Bank away from political influences. It appears that this modified scheme may not be acceptable to the European group or to the Government. Another proposal is therefore said to be under consideration, whereby four out of the five crores of the Bank's share capital will be converted into stocks, so that stockholders might be formed into constituencies for the election of Directors.—A. P.

SHIAH-SUNNI DISPUTES ON FRONTIER.

SITUATION NO LONGER ALARMING.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

"The Pioneer's" special correspodent writes:—

Greed as well as religious fanaticism probably is responsible for the Suni-Shiah disturbance in Kurran District. Mahmud Adhinzada, who was prominent in the trouble of 1923, is again largely responsible for the recent conflict, but on this occasion he has been able to gain the support of Afridis, Sunnis and Orakzais and the total number of his followers probably was 2,000.

Kurran Valley is pear-shaped and the territory of the Shias, which is in the stem of the pear, is fertile and is cultivated while the land of the Sunnis is barren and of comparatively little value.

Although largely outnumbered, the Shias put up a fierce defence and it is probable that they inflicted heavy casualties.

While the situation does not give cause for alarm the fact that Afridis are still occupying the Shiah territory may lead to concentration of Shiahs who have retreated to British territory in an attempt to repel the invaders.—Free Press.

PANIC PREVAILS IN ALLAHABAD

M. L. C.S WORKING AS SPECIAL OFFICERS.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

A correspondent wiring from Bareilly says order under section 144 is in force, prohibiting people from leaving their houses between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. They are further prohibited from assembling in groups of more than 10 persons and also from coming out with firearms or with any other arms including lathis. Owing to the general public the entire bazar is closed. In most of the public offices attendance has been very small while an appreciable number have been closed owing to the absence of their staff. About 300 persons have been taken into custody, the bulk of them being for alleged violation of Section 144. A number of prominent men including one M.L.C., one ex-M.L.C. and several municipal members have been appointed special police officers. More than a hundred constables have arrived from other districts. Hindu and Mahomedan casualties are about equal in number. Some prominent Hindu and Mahomedan leaders are understood to have interviewed the District Magistrate and offered suggestions for bringing the situation under control, by united action of all sections. Since yesterday offences against property are very few. Some Mahomedan shops were opened yesterday.—A. P.

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INADEQUATE STATE AID.

HAVOC IN BARODA VILLAGES.

BARODA, Sept. 2.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

On the 26th ultimo I accompanied the party of Dr. Thuthi and his students from the Bombay University School of Sociology to Bhaliapura a small village about twelve miles from Baroda. This village is situated near the Vishwamitri river and has suffered heavily in the flood. The approach to this village is by a boggy road and once Dr. Thuthi's horse (the Doctor is inclined to be a little portly and was riding a horse as his feet were swollen by a twenty-mile tramp on the previous day) sank in the mud till its belly touched the earth

All the houses in the village have collapsed except three or four of which the front portions only stand. The population is entirely composed of Thakardas. Some cloth and grain were distributed by Prajamandal volunteers and Bombay Marwaris. Now the people are earning wages. They were inclined to be more or less philosophic and satisfied.

DIFFICULTY OF DRINKING WATER.

We had carried a large lunch basket with us and we made a light meal but afterwards we found that the water which came from the river was quite undrinkable. There are no wells in the village and the water of the river was reddish yellow in colour. We were all quite tired of tramping through the mud so on the return journey we followed the plan of cutting through the hedges and walking across fields.

MEDICAL AID NOT AVAILABLE.

Next we came to Maneja another village which had suffered from the heavy rain. A number of brick houses had also collapsed. I have noticed that in all the villages the brick houses are really houses made of brick and mud, no mortar being used by anyone. Here we found some people suffering from fever. They asked us if we had got any "ticlis" (quinine tablets). It was rather a surprise to us that in a village only ten miles from Baroda which boasts of such an elaborate system of hospitals, no medicine, not even quinine was available.

VILLAGES FULL OF RESENTMENT.

We then talked with some of the cultivators. First they mistook Dr. Thuthi for a State official and would have nothing whatever to do with us. I explained our identity to them and then we asked them if they had resown their fields. That stated one of the chaps off. He expressed himself in most unmistakebly emphatic terms. He bitterly complained of the insultingly small loans offered to him and his fellow-cultivators by the State. He told us with great resentment how officers keep coming to the village everyday and giving false hopes and making them walk ten miles to the office and how in the end it comes to nothing while they lose valuable time which they would have more profitably employed in weeding the fields themselves. He spokes as if his heart was permanently soured and he was desperate and did not care if his crop failed totally. He asked s with great pathos and a rhetorical wave of his hand what mattered if the people died of starvation when their father (the Maharaja) was away in foreign lands and did not care. No lives were lost either in Bhaliapura or in Maneja.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT NAGDEVI STREET

A motor car No. Y-663 was passing by Nagdevi Street, yesterday noon. Seeing a tram car standing in the road, the driver of the car tried to take a curve. In doing so he struck against one Kurbun Husen, and knocked him down.

Fortunately there was no serious injury. The man was immediately removed to J. J. Hospital, where he is undergoing treatment.

FIRE IN COTTON GODOWN

On Sunday at 2-30 p.m. fire was noticed in the godown of Mr. Dharamshi Bhagwanji situated at Wadi Bunder. The watchman immediately gave an alarm. The chief of the Firebrigade Mr. Gwscnop arrived there at once with a Fire engine and within an hour brought the fire under control The Damage has been not yet assertained.

The godown consisted of cotton and jute and was fully insured.

DAHKANDO PROCESSION.

MUSLIMS EXPECTED TO JOIN.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

Hindu citizens of Allahabad Cantonment organised the Dadhkando procession to-day afternoon.

The Cantonment Executive Officer had issued a permit without imposing any restriction as to the playing of music before mosques.

The Muslim residents are also expected to join the procession.—Free Press.

PIONEER OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO G. O. M. OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, a crowded meeting was held on Saturday afternoon at the Mandal Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate the anniversary of the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

In her opening speech, Mrs. Naidu paid a fitting tribute to the great and invaluable services rendered by Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji to India and said that she first came across him in England when he was a member of the Parliament. Dadabhai was the first Indian M.P. and it was he who boldly and effectively carried on a regular fight in the Parliament on behalf of his Motherland during those early days of India's struggle for freedom. Again it was Dadabhai who gave Indians a clear conception of Swaraj in the year 1906. The greatest service rendered by Dr. Dadabhai to this country was in connection with women's education. It was his firm opinion that unless and until women's education had spread far and wide in India, Swaraj was a very difficult thing to be achieved. The last words of Dadabhai were: "Educate the women of India and let them take their right place in the national struggle."

The speaker then referred to Miss Catherine Mayo's book, "Mother India", and said that despite the sweeping allegations made in that book against the habits and customs of Indians, there were certain things which demanded their consideration. The best answer to those allegations would be to remove the defects rather than to condemn them as false.

Mrs. Jagamohandas Varjivandas then moved a resolution sympathising with the flood-stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiawad. Mrs. Rasikmani Desai announced that a sum of Rs. 17,576 had been collected by the Bombay ladies and it would be contributed to the Central Relief Fund. Mrs. Jagamohandas has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Fund.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu brought the proceedings to a close.

PARSI NEW YEAR NUMBER.

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THANA LIQUOR LICENSEES.

DEMAND FOR STOPPING

In a petition to the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Minister for Excise, Mr. Pestonji Jamshedji, Secretary of the Liquor shop-keeper's Association, Thana, requests for the abolition of the present auction systems, in objecting to which the petition says.

"In the last auction sale of country liquor shops the newly appointed Collector of Thana, Mr. Shaikh, deviating from the rule laid down of determining the upset price of liquor at the rate fixed by the Government per gallon for each shop, put down such fancy upset prices according to his sweet will and pleasure that even some of the oldest shop-keepers dared not accept the shops at such exorbitant Government bids. When even the old licensee hesitated to accept at such a high price and when no new buyer came forward to take it, the Collector lowered the bid to such an extent as could be accepted by the licensee and that too by the old licensee, as new buyer would not venture to buy the shop at that price. Of course there was keen competition for some of the shops due to hostilities with the sheer object of putting the old licensees into heavy losses, knowing fully well that these licensees would not leave their shops even if they sustained losses by few thousands. In the opinion of the undersigned it was the solemn duty of the Collector to put a stop to such an unhealthy competition, but contrary to our expectation he was freely encouraging such bogus bidders. He appeared to be overzealous to increase the Government revenue at the sacrifice of the licensees but he was greatly mistaken there, as his action was more harmful to the Government and the public than the licensees. The Government would suffer a great loss by way of duty owing to reduction in sale due to high rate of selling and the public will be discontented for having had to pay more money for less quantity and this will naturally lead them to commit all sorts of crimes. In short this system is most disastrous to all concerned. Some of the shops in the principal towns, such as Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu were sold at such exorbitant prices that each of them will suffer a loss from ten to fifteen thousand rupees. The Government has this year also forced upon each shop an increase of ration by 25 per cent. and thus the upset price was calculated on the increased quota. This was another way of Government of overtaxing the poor licensees.

The present rate of sale of 40 and 60 U. P. of the country liquor being on a level with that of cheap foreign liquor of 20 to 30 U.P., such as Brandy, Whisky and Rum, the public will naturally prefer to take the latter stuff and thereby the Country Liquor Licensees will also suffer a loss. This state of affairs will naturally lead the poor classes of people to illicit distillation in the District. As it is, there is already too much of illicit distillation which is well aware of by the Government and this will aggravate the crime."

JUSTICE TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

ORTHODOX PARTY IN MINORITY

BRAHMIN SABHA'S RESOLUTION

It is now well-known that the question of the admission of the "Depressed Class" Mela to perform before the image of Shree Gajanan installed at the Brahmin Sabha premises has been agitating the minds of the whole Deccani Brahmin community for the last three weeks. Instead of deciding the question by their own vote, the Executive Committee of the Sabha had called a general meeting of the Sabha for the decision of the question. In a meeting held for this purpose on Aug. 28, under the presidentship of Mr. M. V. Bhatt, Vice President of the Sabha and after the question had been discussed from all points principally from the view point of Shastric injunctions and of expediency the Sabha by an overwhelming majority, decided to extend a cordial invitation to the Mela organised by the Kumar Vinaya Mandir of Matunga. Some of the Members of the Sabha, notably elder persons of orthodox views, sent in however a requisition for a special extraordinary meeting of the Sabha to reconsider the question. The President and the Executive Committee therefore, had called such a meeting, with a view not to leave any ground for complaints, on Friday next the 9th instant.

The orthodox section, however, wanted to play a secret move. Yesterday morning they announced a meeting purporting to be a meeting of the whole Deccani Brahmin community to condemn the resolution passed by the Sabha on August 28. They wanted to take the supporters of removal of untouchability by surprise. To their great dismay, however, they found the hall practically full of such supporters. Vasudeo Shastri Ainapure, the leader of the orthodox camp, was voted to the chair. Finding that there was an overwhelming majority against the resolution condemning the entry of the Mela in the Brahmin Sabha premises he refused to proceed at the meeting. The audience was not in a mood to listen to the impudent suggestion then made by some of the spokesmen of the orthodox group that the supporters of the Sabha liberal attitude should leave the Hall. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, was thereupon duly proposed to the chair by Mr. D. V. Gokhale, and seconded by Prof. S. M. Mate, whereupon Mr. Bhopatkar took the chair and proceeded with the conduct of the meeting. A resolution congratulating the Brahmin Sabha on their passing a resolution to admit the Mela to the Sabha's Hall to perform before Shree Gajanan was proposed by the chairman, Mr. Bhopatkar, and put to vote. On counting the votes for and against the resolution, from a show of hands, it was declared carried, by an overwhelming majority amidst vociferous cheers of the huge crowd assembled there.

THINK AND ACT NATIONALLY

FREEDOM IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT SOLID UNITY

"National Ideals" was the theme of a very inspiring and entertaining address delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu before the Sarvajanik Ganapati Utsav of the Kudal-Deshkar Brahmin Nivas (Girgaum) on Saturday evening. There was a huge gathering including several women and the meeting proceeded under the presidency of the presiding deity of the festival.

Speaking on various kinds of national ideals, Mrs. Naidu laid great emphasis on the paramount necessity of the inculcation of the principle of nationalism in every Indian mind. There could be no unity, she said, of castes, creeds and religions in India unless and until the people of India made it a habit to think nationally about everything that directly or indirectly concerned their country. Proceeding she observed that the cardinal principle of the Upanishadas, viz., "I am Brahman", was not merely to be repeated in speeches and sermons, but it had to be actually observed in practice. That principle would inspire them with confidence which would ultimately lead them to national freedom. Man was not to sit idly waiting for help from God because God had created man with the power to assist and fulfil his own mission.

The speaker deprecated the fact that while the Indians in India demanded freedom for their brethren in South Africa, they were treating their own countrymen with contempt and callousness, and were even unwilling to extend to them the elementary rights of freedom. Unless they could think nationally it was beyond anybody's power to bring about true and everlasting unity among the various communities in India. Freedom was a thing impossible of achievement unless there was a real and solid unity behind it.

A cordial vote of thanks to the speaker brought the proceedings to a close.

A VICTORY FOR THE PUBLIC

KISANS' GRIEVANCES REDRESSED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 3.

The "Tarun Rajasthan" learns that great satisfaction is felt by the Kisans of Harvar a Jagir village in Gwalior, under the army member, Sardar Rajwade on all but one of their grievances having been redressed fully. The deputation of the Kisans recently waited on Sardar Rajwade at Lashkar. The credit for the victory of the public is due to their firmness and selfless efforts of Rambaksh, President, Nayagaon Punch Board. Sardar Rajwade's attitude is also commendable.

CONGRESS OF PEOPLE OF MYSORE.

FITTING SILVER JUBILEE MEMORIAL

Mr. G. R. Josyer writes from Mysore:

As in 1881 the Rendition of the State to the Ruling Family was marked by the inauguration of the Representative Assembly, it is now felt that the best memorial that the people could erect to the Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maharaja's reign would be the establishment of a Congress of the people of the State. His Highness's good government and desire for the welfare of the people during 25 years has been amply acknowledged during recent weeks, but no Ruler could effect much for a people if the people themselves are disorganised and disunited, and in the absence of a public consciousness on their part.

WANTED ORGANISATION.

People of other States such as Baroda, Pudukota and the Kathiawar States, have been for several years holding annual Conferences and discussing problems of popular welfare. It is time that the people of Mysore should begin to come together and work for the integrity of the State, and consider the people's major problems in a selfless spirit The intelligentsia of the 8 Districts of the State, of the Mahal and the Maidan, agriculturists, industrialists, and professional men, should meet on a common platform, and consider the State's problems in a spirit of honest patriotism. The Representative Assembly cannot be said to answer the needs of the country in this respect, because of its limitations and because of its semi-governmental atmospheres.

AIMS OF THE CONGRESS.

It has therefore been decided to call the First Congress of the State subjects in December next. It will be open to all parties and classes in the State, and to Mysoreans resident in other parts of India. The first Congress will be held in the Capital, but subsequent annual sessions would be held in one or other of the District headquarters as circumstances permit. The aim of the Congress is not in the first instance political, but "progressive" in the economic, social, and administrative fields. The intention is to bring the best thought of the country to bear upon those subjects, and to formulate and radiate public opinion in all matters conducive to the people's welfare.

A suitable constitution will be adopted in due course, but meanwhile gentlemen interests in the inauguration of the Congress, and willing to offer constructive suggestions, are requested to communicate with the Convenor, Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., Mysore.

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BIKANER ADMINISTRATION

A VENOMOUS ATTACK

SIR MANUBHAI'S REPLY

The following is the concluding portion of Sir Manubhai's speech delivered to the Bikaner Legislative Assembly:—

After having demolished the frontal attack on His Highness' person, it is not difficult to reply to the many side-attacks on the administration, firstly because the hostile comments are not directed against His Highness and secondly because they do not at all fairly represent every side and aspect of the question. Believing that his venomous attack will succeed in shattering for good the good name of His Highness, the fire-eating Jermiade proceeds complacently to condemn the judicial administration of the State in unmeasured terms. Gentlemen, you will be surprised to learn that His Highness has all along keenly desired to place his judiciary on a foundation of efficiency and integrity. His Highness was the pioneer Prince in Rajputana to establish a Chief Court of Justice at Bikaner so long ago as 1910, and in 1922 he granted a Charter on that Court by which it was raised to the status of a High Court of Judicature. The slanderer quotes with gusto some injudicious remarks of a Calcutta Judge, who fondly imagines judicial integrity to be a monopoly of British Indian Courts. The mental paradise of that modern Daniel does not appear to have been disturbed by the numerous scandals of corruption and illegal gratification that discredit the British Indian Courts, and which are disclosed by indsecret journalism every year. Perhaps the Judge is ignorant of Commissioner Crawford who adorned the magisterial benches of "Civilized India", and who for long indulged in an orgy of corruption and bribery. It was as early as 1914 that His Highness wisely saw the necessity of separating the judicial functions from the executive offices. I have read His Highness' detailed and excellent instructions laid down on the subject as early as 1914. Problems of the Great World War and the equally difficult problems of the Great Peace that fallowed, kept His Highness otherwise engaged so long; but you will all be gratified to learn from our reply to Seth Ram Ratan Das Bagri's interpellation, that His Highness has again ordered me to carry out this Reform, and we have already made a start. The Revenue Officers, Nazims, of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Sujangarh will soon cease to function as Civil and Criminal Judges and the same reform will gradually be extended to the other Nizamats. I am loath to believe that judicial administration under the late popular Chief Justice Rai Bahadur Pyre Lalji could have been inefficient and you will be glad to learn we are getting another competent Judge of established reputation and mature experience to preside over the High Court and the Judicial Department.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The fifth complaint is about the backwardness of Municipalities and the underlying implication is that the State has not sympathetically fostered the self-governing local institutions in the State. This is evidently a charge that His Highness does not deserve. So early as 1912, when his beloved subjects celebrated the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule, one of the boons graciously held out was the creation of Village Panchayats. Sensible people must admit that Local Self-Government can only thrive and prosper where the ground is well prepared, and the people show civic spirit and are ready to subordinate their private pursuits to their common weal. They should be prepared to sacrifice their individual interests for the good of the community as a whole. If the Bikaner people have not evinced any eagerness or zeal to profit from this promised boon, should the entire blame descend on to the State? You will be gratified to learn that this keen desire of His Highness to resuscitate the old Village Panchayats has again been laid hold of; and one of the Bills placed before you during the present Session is for the revival of the old village comunities. Village Panchayats are the foundation stone of any scheme and structure of local self-government. Municipalities, Town Counrils and Legislative Assembly can only be reared on this foundation of Village Panchayats, which must in the first place be properly concreted, watered and consolidated before other liberal institutions can prosper.

Without properly appreciating this fundamental law of evolution, the impatient idealist in servile imitation of what has been thought prudent in British India has held up the picture at once of a responsible Legislative Assembly before you. He has traduced this Assembly as a mere haucus of 'Jo Hukums. Jee Huzurs' and lickspittles, persons entirely ignorant of the feelings and sentiments of the people, whose sole delight is to dance exactly to the tune called out by His Highness. Members of this Council are said to have been never elected, and as they are not the real representatives of the people they are condemned as incapable of ventilating public grievances in an effective manner. This, you, Honourble Members of the Assembly! are in a position to flatly deny and show to your countrymen, that it is only a mischievous slander. Only a drivelling idiot can afford to forget the circumstances of a country which unmistakably lead their distinguishing colour and discriminating effects to its problems. The adaptability of a political ideal proved of undeniable worth to one advanced country, to the peculiar circumstances of another is a complex problem, depending on the standard and progress of education and the growth of political consciousness among the people in that undeveloped country. Education in British India had a long start ahead of our Rajputana States; and the political awakening of the people in States like Mysore, Travancore and Baroda cannot be transplanted to our Rajasthan in a day. Our Legislative Assembly, however, has now completed its thirteenth year and is slowly building up a sturdy and virile constitution which should produce satisfacory results when it fully attans to Man's Estate. It was the first of its kind in Rajputana and political evolution has since never been smothered under undue repression at any moment. Constitutional reforms and representative institutions must be slowly evolved from within the masses of the people, and can scarcely be salutary or durable, like products of a hot house. they are superimposed from above and not assimilated by the people below. But of this be assured, that His Highness has accepted the policy of giving greater and greater particiipation to his people in the task of government and he will always vale the privilege of seeking the advice of his people in the complex problems of administration that are confronting us every day.

To represent, however, that even the Municipalities in the State are not elected is nothing less than a travesty of facts.

The writer of this scurrilous pamphlet attacks the Municipalities in the Raj and condemns them all as subservient and cringing groups of sycophants without any independence and without any civic spirit of service and sacrifice. I have made some study of Municipalities and have watched the progress of Municipalities at Bikaner and in the District, and though I do admit there is considerable room for improvement, I cannot say, I have at all been unfavourably impressed. The Bikaner Municipal Board has proposed a measure of self-taxation which would bring a substantial annual revenue, with which it is proposed to defray the cost of making roads and paving the streets of the town. Along with this attempt at pavement some arrangement will be made to drain of the sullage water now running indiscriminately in the streets. The Town Water Works Scheme was sanctioned by His Highness more than a decade ago, and it is now contemplated to revive the project prepared by Mr. Standley and combine it with the project of tapping artesian springs as advised by the Bombay expert, Mr. Dooris. Mr. Dooris has suceeded in reaching artesian springs in the arid sands of Aden. He has given several artesian wells in Guzerat and if we succeed in tapping one such source in Bikaner, of which Mr. Dooris is quite hopeful, the difficulty of drinking water will, to a considerable extent, be minimised. All these Engineering Schemes will require the services of a Professional Engineer and I am on the look-out for an experienced hand. The Bikaner Municipal Board have sanctioned the appointment of a qualified Health Officer. The lessons taught by the last epidemic of Plague are not lost on the Board; and it deserves to be congratulated on the ready response it has given to His Highness' suggestion to appoint a Health Officer. With the appointment of a Health Officer, who will also be the Chief Officer, it may not financially be feasible to engage a separate Engineer all at once. I am, however, contemplating the appointment of a Municipal Engineer for all the Municipalities in the State to push on works of local utility. During my short tour in the Districts, I found that roads and schemes for relieving water-logging are badly needed at Ratangarh, Sardarshahr and Sujangarh. Roads are needed at Churu and Rajgarh and with the appointment of a Municipal Engineer all these Municipal works will be pushed on expeditiously. The Chief Officer of the Bikaner Municipal Board will be given the necessary Executive powers to get Sanitary Rules probably obeyed. His Highness is keenly alive to the importance of sanitations and is anxious to see the Municipalities undertake their share of the burden. I have come across several orders of His Highness regarding the immediate construction of the water works at the capital and for numerous other Reforms. If orders are not promptly carried out, the delays are as much deplored by the Ruler as by any honest lover of this Raj, but certainly, the responsibility for the delay does not rest on His Highness and the critic should have been fair to His Highness, if he was at all capable of any sense of fair play. Moreover, it is not to be forgotten that all these times have been times of acute financial stringency. The State had undertaken gigantic Canal and Railway projects—and launched on an expenditure of over six crores. His Highness the Maharajah, however, has always been anxious to see that this heavy expenditure undertaken for productive works was not allowed to retard the advance of the State and impair the progress of several nation-building Departments. He has repeatedly passed definite orders for the systematic furtherance of these beneficial creative activities in the face of other colossal expenditure on reproductive works; but there are limitations to financial as well as physical endeavours which no sane can deny.

EDUCATION.

In estimating the value of the criticism regarding the progress of Education in Bikaner, it would only be fair to ignore the terrible handicap from which the State has suffered. For over seven years the State, during the minority of His Highness, was practically administered by a British Politjcal Officer with the help of a Council of Regency, and yet let us see what the progress of Education had been upto 1897 when His Highness was invested with, full reigning powers and how it has advanced since he got the reigns in his own hands. The following comparative figures are instructive:—

In the year 1897-98, 29 schools, 49 teachers, 1,606 pupils, and expenditure Rs. 18,125.

In the year 1917-18, 58 schools, 129 teachers, 3,248 pupils, and expenditure Rs. 62,318.

In the year 1927, 71 schools, 212 teachers, 4891 pupils, and erpenditure Rs. 1,61,205.

The year 1917-18 has been selected as it was the first year when the old debts of the State were paid off and His Highness had then some breathing time, and just felt free to launch new nation-building activities. The Great War, however, had warfed every other problem and His Highness was pre-occupied with larger problems. Twenty years had elapsed since his assumption of full control and within that period the numbers of schools and of students were exactly doubled, and the educational budget was more than trebled. During the last decade it has increased by nine-fold of what it was when the British Political Officer transferred their responsibility.

It would appear from the above statement, that considerable progress has been made by the State in education since His Highness' coming of age, specially since the introduction of the new scheme in 1918. The Walter Nobles' School has been raised to a High School; the Dungar College has been increasingly popular and the number of students appearing at the Matriculation Examination has been increasing; liberal scholarships are offered for Bikaner students desiring to prosecute higher College and professional studies; Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools have been opened at Sadarshahr, Sujangarh, Churu, Rajgarh, Rajaldesar, Suratgarh and Bhadra, some of which may be expected to grow into High Schools in course of time; the number of primary schools has been appreciably increased; hostels have been attached to some of the schools in the State as found necessary; adequate scholarships have been provided for poor boys and girls in the State schools to induce them to study; private enterprise in education has been encouraged by a liberal system of grant-in-aid and a large number of unaided private institutions also exists; to popularise education among the people and prepare the ground for compulsory primary education, 'Poshwals' have been started at the Capital and in some other important towns; the staff of the State schools has been improved and enlarged; special facilities have been provided for the study of Sanskrit by opening a Pathshala in the Capital for the training of the local priestly class in Jyotish, Vyakaran and Karmakand; religious instruction has been introduced in all the schools of the State; special attention has been paid to sports; the Boy Scout movement is also receiving Government support, and efforts are being made for the purpose of popularising it in the State schools. Arrangements have been made to instruct the teachers of the State schools in scouting.

Girls' education is also showing signs of growing into popular favour. Steps are being taken by the Education Department to raise the Lady Elgin Girls' School to the Vernacular Middle S[illegible] besides the Lady Elgin Girl's School two branch girls' schools have been opened at the Captital and girls' schools have also been opened and aided in some of the District towns where the least demand was forthcoming. Liberal scholarships both for proficiency and poverty are given to girls in the State schools.

A new post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools has recently been sanctioned in the Budget and with the appointment of a suitable lady on this post, it is hoped that girls' education will receive considerable impetus in the State.

In India, which is a poor country, the problem of education has never been easy to solve; in the Bikaner State the obstacles have only been by far greater. The geographical conditions are by themselves peculiarly unfavourable. There is a great paucity of large towns and villages capable of supporting schools; the great distance between them and the hostility of nature to the development of means of communication prevent one school from serving more than one town or village; the bulk of the rural population is entirely agricultural and pastoral in character who care very little for education and who, owing to the precarious sasons which which are the rule rather than the exception in this State, are so poor that their anxiety to eke out a livelihood is too all-engrossing; the Sahukar classes in the towns content themselves with instruction of their children in Banika and oral accounts.

In spite of the pressing call on the Government, of expenditure in connection with the Canal and the Railway, Government withdrew the two special temptations that they placed before the people, first by making education free and secondly by offering scholarships. And now that, by the grace of God, the great-work of providing water to the agriculturists of the Northern portion of the State is coming to a close and railway extension has beeen carried out to an appreciable extent it is hoped to carry out a still larger extension of primary education of boys as well as of girls, to improve the provision for secondary education in the State and to give effect to other necessary reforms and improvements in the educational system of the State; and with a view to achieve this end a Director of Education has been appointed by His Highness' Government in April last. It must, however, be recognised that any substantial progress in education will be impossible without the people meeting Government half way by cultivating a healthy and keen public opinion on the question of education. Merely increasing the number of schools is not enough. Due advantage must be taken by the people of educational facilities that may be offered. At present, for instance the State is maintaining a number of Middle Schools in which the number of students in the middle class does not exceed two or three. And this, in spite of education being free and liberal scholarships being offered. Thus the supply does not fall short of the demand, as it does in British India, for instance, where schools and classes are often overcrowded in spite of heavy fees being charged. Unless, however, there is a genuine demand on the part of the people for education, no amount of eagerness on the part of the State could accelerate the pace of progress. That has been my experience in the past. In this connection I was indeed that the people of towns like Churu, Sardarshahr, Rajgarh, Ratangarh and Sujangarh prayed for a measure of Compulsory Eduction in the State. I was pleased with this indication of their desire for advancement and you would all be gratified to learn that His Highness the Maharajah who has been anxiously awaiting some gesture on the part of his people, readily encouraged a proposal to start with Compulsory Education at least with towns. The problem of Compulsory Education is beset with grave and real difficulties in this country; unless good trained teachers are available the experiment is not likely to fructify. Apart from the question of immense increase in expenditure, it is not possible to obtain an army of Trained Teachers required for the State within even a couple of years. The villages are situated at such long distances from each other that unless we open schools in each village and provide each with trained teachers, it would be very hard to make children of tender age from one village attend the school opened in a far off central village. Moreover, the presence of children is needed by their parents to help them in agriculture and their other avocations; and to impose fines to enforce compulsory attendance on unwilling parents would only add to their burdens, make the measure unpopular and intensify the evil by creating extra difficulties in the task of its removal. In towns the question is not beset with the same difficulties, and the Director of Education is collecting, under the orders of His Highness, materials to see if education can be made compulsory in the towns without much hardship. Municipal Boards must be prepared to share with Government this added burden as provision of Primary Education is one of the obligatory duties and proper functions of a Municipality.

As regards Higher Education you all know how anxious His Highness has ever been to revive the Dungar College and negotiations are in progress regarding the restoring of an Intermediate College here. There have been technical difficulties in the way of its affiliation on account of the growing disinclination of the Allahabad University to stand in 'loco parentis' to distant Institutions which it could not efficiently supervise, as well as the peculiar character of the new type of unicary and residential Universities as at Delhi, but negotiations are in progress with the Agra University for securing affiliation. His Highness is also anxious to see a Technical or Industrial School revived.

SOCIAL REFORM.

The writer of the scurrilous leaflet is not at all just in holding His Highness the Maharajah responsible for want of social reform in the State. Social reform ought, in the first place, to start with the people, and unless the people are ready to advance, no social legislation can succeed or be effective, as it will always be in advance of the times. His Highness himself would never allow early marriages before puberty in his Family. Marriages among the Rajputs are, as a rule, of mature couples. In this connection, I am looking forward to a Bill for the prevention of early marriage which was promised by one of your august body Seth Shiva Ratan Das Mohta. I was also struck with the eager and ready response which a Jain audience unanimously made to a learned preacher whom I had the honour of hearing at Bhinasar only last week. At Churu and Sadashahr also there were requests from the people to prevent such pre-puberty marriages. If there is a genuine demand on the part of the people, His Highness' Government would be happy to lend its support to any genuine desire for such social legislation which ought unmistakably really to emanate from the people.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The evils arising from these social abuses are too well-known to you and every real lover of this country ought to be gratified at His Highness' sincere desire to provide greater female medical relief to his subjects. Women are by far the greatest sufferers from social evils and the desire of His Highness to provide every district Dispensary with a Trained Midwife Nurse and some of the important towns with Female Assistant Surgeons ought to evoke gratitude in place of such undeserved invective. One additional Dispensary is also being opened every year to provide rural medical relief to the poor villagers. Travelling Dispensaries have also been ordered by His Highness for remote regions thinly populated and yet requiring medical relief.

The development of the Medical Department during His Highness' regime has been no less remarkable. The total expenditure incurred in the year 1897-98 on medical relief was only Rs. 32,597. During 1924 it rose to Rs. 1,24,797 while for the current year the expenditure on medical relief is expected to reach the figure of Rs 1,43,303.

His Highness the Maharajah long ago approved of the idea of building a new General Hospital with accommodation for about 100 beds on the most improved and up-to-date lines of Hospital Construction and fully equipping it with all sanitary appliances and Hospital requirements. The new building is likely to cost Rs. 8,00,000. The post of Opthalmic Surgeon has recently been sanctioned and it will be a great boon to the people suffering from affections of the eye. His Highness has also an idea of getting the services of that celebrated Opthalmic Surgeon, Rai Bahadur Mathura Das of Mogha, freely supplied to his people for a week in the approaching cold weather.

The X-Ray installation at the Hospital is one of the finest in the whole of India and large additions are being made every year and expenditure incurred for perfecting the process of taking skiagrams 64. The Hospital also boasts of a complete electrotherapic apparatus; and a well-equipped pathological and bacteriological Laboratory has also been started to afford means for a surer diagnosis and more certain relief to suffering humanity.

CUSTOMS DUTY.

The ninth complaint dwells on the hardships inflicted by the Customs Department which has come in for a special measure of the same highly prejudiced, and highly coloured outpouring of mendacious criticism. The writer states that if to-day there is any oppression (Zulum) on the subjects of the Bikaner State which would surpass all other it is in regard to the atrocities committed under the name of Customs duties. His Highness the Maharajah is accused of having surpassed even English men in the matter of robbing people and he attributes to His Highness "broad daylight robbery," "self-willed," "open" and "high-handed", "loot" which he compares with "Nadarshahal loot" or "Aurangzeb's Jazia", the hateful tax "per capita" on non-Moslems, a lot which he goes on to say is "a satanic system of loot" and which he describes is bestal, the parallel of which he alleges is not to be found in America, Europe, Asia or even in India, and that no such looting rules are to be found, anywhere in the "637 States". In the warmth of his allegations which he must know are absolutely false, the writer attempts to arouse the resentment and the passion of the masses by shamelessly proceeding to state that even the privacy of zealous myrmidons of the customs freebooters in their heartless endeavours to search the persons of their victims. No fouler libel has ever been invented. Gross exaggeration has never been known to strengthen an argument intrinsically weak.

When the practical side of the question is examined it will be seen that the Bikaner Customs Department is no exception in regard to Customs search, not only in other parts of India where customs duties are levied but even in Europe countries, including Great Britain. All who have travelled in the west are aware of the inconveniences of an exacting search on the frontiers of France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy, when the boxes and baggage of every passenger entering such countries is carefully searched at all times of the day and night throughout, either summer or winter. It must be frankly added that customs duties are Revenue duties levied for the admitted purpose of securing revenues of a State and so long as these dues are legitimately realised and ease is taken not to jeopardise the trade of the State and to avoid undue hardship and annoyance to the people, such levy of customs duties is a necessary evil which all good citizens and patriotic sons of the land have to put up with.

Opinions may differ in regard to the effect of customs tariff on the trade of a country. But when a State like Bikaner which is not specially favoured with Nature's bounties in the way of plentiful and timely rains, land revenue only forms a third fraction of the entire revenues of the State and they have to be supplemented with other legitimate avenues of income. This becomes all the more necessary when a State like ours has to face very heavy public expenditure involving not lakhs, but crores of rupees, necessitated by the demand for reproductive works of great benefit like the Canal and Railways. To propose the entire revision of the customs tariff or its immediate remission, when it is not clearly proved that they prejudice the trade of the country or unreasonably affect the free movements of passengers is neither sense nor praetical politics.

It is important to observe here that the customs tariff, as well as the customs manual and administration rulers are based not on the proposals of any layman, but are based very largely on the proposals and recommendations of an expert and well-known authority on fiscal matters like the late Mr. Coz, C.I.E., C.B.E., who was Excise Commissioner in Central India, whose services were specially obtained on loan at Bikaner for the reorganisation of our customs administration.

Whenever any representation is received in regard to any details in the method of collection, or about any annoyance or inconvenience caused to passengers by the Customs Establishmet, His Highess and his Government are ever ready sympathetically to consider the same, just as they are really ready to pay due weight to any representation that may be made in regard to their adverse effect on the trade of the State.

It has also to be remembered that the incidence of the Customs duties becomes more burdensome by the levy of Octroi duties on very often the same articles by Municipalities for towns. There is no direct taxation in the State and the urban classes do not pay even for the elementary services expected of Municipalities. They do not pay for roads and drainage and are even against paying for sanitary services. If the Municipalities continue to show preference for only octroi, it is bound adversely to affect the trade; and, in the circumstances, the Municipalities and the people themselves are equally responsible for any grievance in this connection.

His Highness the Maharajah would be only too glad to consider any practical suggestions for lightening such a burden, especially by freeing the articles of trade from double taxation within the State.

But, present, the people of Bikaner, like those of other States, are also suffering from this disability in another form of double taxation, in that Customs Duties on goods imported into the States are also levied by the British Government at British Posts. As is well-known, the Chamber of Princes has been earnestly representing these matters to the Government of India, with a view to the subjects of the State being made to pay such duty only once and that to the Government which has undertaken to pay for all their advancement. Should the States be given a share of the Imperial Customs Revenue levied at the sea ports, and should the financial conditions of the State permit, His Highness the Maharajah is the foremost amongst those who eagerly look forward to the day when the Customs duties in Bikaner State could be entirely abolished.

This subject cannot be well left without a reference to the amazing lie which the writer has so impudently published in his subsequent English out-pouring. He accuses His Highness as being the first to introduce 'Customs' in the annals of Rajputana, and as usual the neighbouring Princes only following suit. No greater perversion of the truth can be imagined. Customs duty in the States of Rajputana goes back to olden times of Moglai Sayer long before His Highness' birth. Entries in the archives of the State relating to Sayer receipts can actually be traced back at least to Samvat 1810 (A.D. 1753), or 174 years before now.

74. Still this traducer of His Highness while accusing His Highness of inventing the customs dutes also conveniently forgets and suppresses the truth of His Highness on the contrary remitting all duties on grain, the first necessity of life.

Among the Jubile boons conferred on his loving subjects by His Highness the Maharajah in 1912 the one most appreciated by him was that of entire remission of the customs duty on the import, export and transit of grain. The highest revenue from this duty, which had been continued during the period of the Council of Regency, when the British Government was directly responsible for the administration of this State through its Political Agent as President of the Council of Regency, amounted under the head "Import" in one year to Rs. 1,07,583 and under the head "Export" to Rs. 1,24,035; whilst the average total collections under both heads taken for the 3 years preceding 1912 came to Rs. 1,06,880. It is also necessary to remember that transit duties, which had similarly been continued throughout the period of the Council of Regency, were also entirely re-

(Continued on next page.)

BIKANER ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from previous page.)

mitted by His Highness the Maharaja in 1912 on the occasion of the Jubilee.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT.

76. Connected with this question of customs is the complaint about the industrial backwardness of the State. His Highness is naturally very keen to see his State march with rapid strides on the path of industrial prosperity. He has already ordered in the past full and comprehensive surveys of all the industrial resources of the State. There is the colliery at Palana and His Highness is taking expert scientific advice regarding the improvement by a process of distillation of this lignite coal so as to enhance its value. Bikaner is noted for its excellent wool and there is ample scope here strting industries in wool, wool-clearing, wool-pressing, weaving and carpet manufacture. We expont a large number of hides; and where water is available in large quantities, it will be possible to start leather tanneries. The Bikaner sands have been pronounced by experts very suitable for glass manufacture; there is Fuller's earth (Multani Mitti) and rich gypsum deposits. The building stone at Dulmera has acquired a wide repute and there is even copper towards Sujangarh. If enterprising and intelligent people are forthcoming to start any of these industries, the State would lend them every legitimate help. I do not believe in State-managed or State-owner industrial concerns; they are always lacking in that close and intimate supervision which proprietary interest alone can generate. The State would, however, be always willing to lend technical and expert advice and guidance to such enterprise. Facilities in allowing land on concession terms and even financial support may not be impossible to arrange. What is really wanted is enterprise on the part of the rich merchants here. Bijey Singh Mohta is suggesting a lie when he alleges that the State recognises gambling and wagering contracts. They are declared illegal and void by the local Contract Act. Much wild speculation has proved the ruin of some rich merchants here in the past. It is for them to turn their enterprise and daring into fruitful channels of industrial advancement in the State. With the advent of the Sutlej water for irrigation through the Gang Canal which will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in two months' time, it will be possible to grow cotton in the rich soil commanded by the canal and there will be scope for setting up Ginning Factories, Presses and even Spinning and Weaving Mills. His Highness has earned the everlasting gratitude of his people by this blessing of liegiving water, he is conferring on his people and if the subjects rise equal to the occasion and respond, His Highness will be only too pleased to consider questions of encouraging industrial enterprise and thus enlarging the Trade and Commerce of the State. With this object in view, a conference of the Seths and Sahukars of Bikaner trading with Calcutta and Rangoon, Karachi and Bombay, may, it is probable be called by His Highness at an early date.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

A complaint has been made regarding the Police administration in the State. The writer ought to have realised the plain truth that as long as there is no proper evolution of the civic spirit among the people, the duties of the Police would always be fraught with difficulties and temptations. The salaries that it can at all be possible to pay to the Police could never attract men of high principles and real integrity; and when they are not helped or kept in healthy check by public opinion, improvement in Police work must necessarily be slow. You will, at the same time, be gratified to learn that a scheme of reorganisation of the Bikaner Police and of improvement of their pay so as to attract better type of men nad to keep them contented and attached to their duties, is engaging the attention of His Highness.

BIKANER FOR BIKANERIES.

The twelfth complaint is that local talent does not get sufficient recognition in the public services, which are predominantly manned by foreigners and outsiders. This is not at all doing justice to His Highness who laid down instructions as early as 1912 for the recruitment of the State services, in which preference of local talents has been especially emphasised. It is only the lack of local qualified men that drives us to the importation of men from outside. At the present moment when the question of filling up Judicial appointments is engaging the attention of His Highness, the absence of local law graduates is prominently forced on our notice. There are no local qualified Engineers and no local qualified Doctors. Preference of the local element on all occasions irrespective of merit can never lead to efficiency and improvement of serviee, and it is in your own hands by acquiring necessary qualifications, to win these administrative posts which are at present conferred on qualified outsiders.

CHIEFS AND NOBLES.

Chiefs and Nobles! You too have not been spared from venomous stabs from behind by this mischievous propagandist. You are accused of illegal exactions and tyrannical extortions from the ryots in your Patta villages. You are held up to the World as monsters treading upon your subjects with hooves of iron and crushing them into slavery under the connivance of your liege lord, the Sovereign. You are delineated as having entered into an unholy league with your Sovereign so as to participate in the profits of this traffieking in human flesh. I need not endeavour to disprove these devilish charges, for you have the strength and the manhood to defend your own good name. What calls for remark, however, is only the honeyed phrases in which he refers to some of your compeers as the victims of the rapacious colonisation policy of the State, under which some few Jagirdars are alleged to have been deprived of their lands under the command of the Gang Canal by the State, so as to pocket all the illicit gain from their sale proceeds. His Highness' Government, the Sardars and Sahukars can bear with equanimity the writer's ill-veiled threat of drawing down the intervention of the British Government for redressing these alleged wrongs. What I should like to warn you agaihst is this temptation of offer of sympathy from designing mischief mongers, and I can do it best by reminding you of an equally suave invitation of the spider to the fly, the wisdom of which has been so well treasured up in English verse. While championing your cause and facetiously sympathising with your alleged Canal grievances so conjured up, the writer again tries to stab you in the dark by questioning the wisdom of His Highness' appointing you to responsible posts in the State. I leave you to deal with this malignant attack upon your order with only this reiteration of His Highness' oft declared article of Faith, that in the proper maintenance and advancement of the 'izzat' of his Chiefs and Nobles lies the 'izzat' of the State; in their strength lies the strength of the State and in their contentment is comprised the noblest reward of the State. You are the Sword arm of the State and the State relies on your loyalty as much as you have the right to rely on the State for protection from undeserved malignant attacks.

TAMPERING WITH LOYALTY.

Seths and Sahukars! It is your duty to see that the good name of your State is not allowed to be dragged into mire by mendacious lies sedulously circulated by scheming outsiders. The solicitude which His Highnes the Maharaja entertains for you Seths and Sahukars and the admiration he has for your business capacities are too well-known. Your interests and welfare are as dear to His Highness as the interests and advancement of his Chiefs and Nobles. You are the mainstay of the prosperity of the Raj. In his endeavours to tamper with your loyalty and alienate your affection for His Highness, you can easily detect the vile whisperings of the arch serpent who brought about the fall of man. He maligns you as a race of bondsmen and sheepish imbeciles whom His Highness ever tramples under his feet and keeps in perpetual tutelage.

Honourable Members of the Assembly! you claim a voice in the legislative enactments of the State and you are in a position to know if such harsh and oppressive laws receive your approval. The extrordinary or phenomenal rise in the revenues of the State which were only Rs.20,08,462 when His Highness the Maharajah assumed the reins of Government and have nor risen to about Rs. 95,00,000 have not been the result of any increase in taxation or imposition of any new tax. There is no direct tax in the State, and His Highness has on occasions given away liberal remissions. The relief given at that time of the Jubilee in the import and export duties on grain alone has not been inconsiderable; it has amounted to a loss of about two lakhs every year. The increase has really been due to a policy of development of our resources and of carefully husbanding them out. With a relaxation of the strain the extraordinary expenditure on Canals and Railways had been placing on our finances and with the increase of our revenue from irrigation and railway returns, you have a bright future before you to advance nation-building work in many directions. Our services and advice will always be at the disposal of His Highness the Maharajah in working out these problems of development in Bikaner.

I have finished my Fourteen Points. It has taken me long to take a comprehensive survey of all the points of attack contained in this Open Letter. I only exhort you to turn this very invective into a eulogium for the great many blessings His Highness has, by enlightened policy and especially his unflagging zeal and perseverance in the matter of Railways and Canal Irrigation, has conferred on his people. There is always a soul of goodness in everything evil, would men only observingly distil it out. Stars shine the brightest on the darkest night. The Holy Seetaji came out refulgent and unseathed from the ordeal of penance through Fire.

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"MOTHER INDIA."

INDIAN STUDENT'S VIEW

The following letter appears in the "New Statesman."

It is always rude to interrupt a discussion, especially when it is of such an engaging nature as the correspondence on the review of "Mother India" But, as members of the unhappy race which is about to be condemned to a natural and well-deserved extinction, it is probably fair that we should be heard before the sentence is finally pronounced by "C. S.," "BM/PWMS" and other equally competent authorities.

We have read "Mother India" and have no difficulty in agreeing with Mr. Wren Howard of the publishing company that "her work is completely disinterested, and undertaken with the sole object of contributing to the welfare of the world and to the betterment of the human race." There is no doubt that "Mother India" is an honest and well-written book; but there is, equally, no doubt that it is incomplete and misleading. This is so because the predominant interest of Miss Mayo lies in sex and sanitation. Now, anyone can discuss sanitation, but few can understand sex. And Miss Mayo certainly lacks the breadth of mind necessary to understand sex in relation to the institutions of a foreign country. The result is that her collection of facts is unfortunate, and the inferences she draws are, at times, painfully vulgar; and the total effect is comparable to an analysis of the sex problems of this country based on the proceedings of the Central Criminal Court, supplemented by "well documented" extracts from from Havelock Ellis's works on sexual pathology. In spite of these obvious defects, the book is still valuable and would probably serve its real purpose if (and only if) it could obtain a wide circulation in India—for it would certainly be an excellent corrective to the excessive national self-complacency and contempt of foreigners, features characteristic no less of India than of other countries.

But we are afraid the influence of this book on the mind of "normal Western readers" cannot be equally valuable if, as we must assume, "C. S." is one of them. Apparently you do not suppose that his review was either intemperate or mischievous. You must be right. We cannot, however, help thinking it strange that a writer who "professes no first hand knowledge of India'" should yet be able on a mere reading of a book to convict a nation of universal cruelty, laziness, untruthfulness, cowardice, personal corruption, filthy habits, sexual debauchery, sub-human vices, degeneracy, ego-centric mania, and habitual infanticide.

It is only fair to Miss Mayo to point out that the review is, in many respects—particularly with reference to Gandhi—a travesty of her book. She quotes extensively, and with approval, from Gandhi's writings, and some of her telling passages express a generous appreciation of his great work in the war against social evils.

It is a curious coincidence that both "C. S." and "BM/PWMS" consider the problem raised by this book to be whether or not the Hindus as a race should be permitted to continue their existence. It is very kind of them to leave the question open.

To us, however, the problem seems to be quite different, and arises in this way. In a progressive modern world, a sympathetic understanding between different countries is essential. It is also desirable that there should be a complete freedom of discussion and frankness of expression in handling social problems. But the problem raised by the present discussion is whether the two ideals are compatible.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. GOPALASWAMI.
H. M. PATEL.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
July 31st. T. VIJAYARAGHAVAN.
K. SUNDARAM.

TYPE FOUNDRY OWNERS' DEMAND.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have pleasure to invite your careful attention to the resolution passed by the Type Foundry Owners of Bombay and the letter addressed to the Department of Commerce, Government of India, Simla, in connection with the necessity of and reasons for enhancing the import duty on types, leads, etc., (these being the different articles manufactured by type foundries and used in printing presses) to 15 per cent. "ad valorem instead of removing the existing" duty of 2 1|2 per cent. "ad valorem" as proposed by the Select Committee.

I may summarise a few reasons as under:—

Lead and Antimony, the two main raw products used in types have to pay 15 per cent. import duty. The Government's proposed amendment does away with duty on finished products like "type" while the raw materials will continue to be taxed which is unnatural and unjust.

The type foundry industry is still young and not fully developed. It, hence, needs to be firmly established to stand foreign competition. The figures submitted to the Department of Commerce will clearly show that the dumping of cheap German types has already comhenced. This will show how unrestricted free import of cheap German articles will crush the Type Foundry Industry of India.

The unnatural advantage of adverse and unfavourable exchange ratio of 12 1|2 per cent. besides saving of 15 per cent. duty local foundries pay on raw materials, like lead and antimony will ultimately give in all 27 1|2 per cent. bounty of protection to foreign imports against the best interests of the country's local industry.

Since Government gave protection to paper and ink industry by imposing higher duty very recently, it is hardly justifiable to neglect this young growing industry, on the contrary to cause it to be killed by unfair competition and entirely free imports of types.

In type foundary industry the entire capital invested is owned by Indians. If the type foundry industry is wiped out by such unjustifiable acts of Government, the labour employed in the foundries will be thrown out, making the present unemployment problem more critical.

In view of the above reasons, I trust, you will throw in your weight and influence in support of our request to enhance the duty to 15 per cent. instead of removing it entirely on types, leads, lead and brass rules, metal furniture, metal and wood quoins, galleys, composing sticks, etc.—Yours etc.

Chairman of the Meeting of the Type Foundry Owners of Bombay.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND SIR MANMOHANDAS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the history of Insurance Companies in India last April month will be marked with red letters. For many years most of the insurance throughout India is registered with foreign companies; and thereby nearly rupees nine crores were taken away from India every year. In order to save this insurance drain from India few Indian insurance companies were started in different parts of India during last ten years. In Bombay at present there are nearly 7 or 8 Indian insurance companies dealing with fire, marine, accident and motor insurance while very few dealing with life insurance. The Oriental Life Insurance Co. is the oldest of all dealing in Life Insurance, but though capital belongs to Indians yet it is not managed by Indians. In fire insurance the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. is the oldest and soundest of all. Some 20 years ago when nobody had any idea t ostve insurance drain from India Mr. (now Sir) Manmohandas Ramji started this Company with the help of the piece-goods merchants of Mulji Jetha Market. The work of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd., is conducted very economically and on sound principles under the personal guidance and advice of Sir Manmohadas with the result that the Company has secured good business and trust of the public, also it pays handsome interest to the shareholders. The Company has collected very large reserved fund and has been fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Dhala, an experienced man as Manager.

In reply to the address presented by the Piece-goods Merchants' Association to Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., the latter has drawn attention of the public and opened the eyes of the mercantile community of the whole of India towards insurance drain on India by saying that when he saw the wealth of India being taken away every year by crores of rupees in shape of insurance premiums, he started an Indian Insurance Company and he had the satisfaction to find that since then many Indian Insurance Companies were started. He has also appealed to hte public to patronize Indian insurance companies by placing their business with them. I hope the appeal from an experienced and practical leader like Sir Manmohandas Ramji will not go in vain and the public of Bombay will patronize the Indian insurance companies considering it their duty towards Bharat Mata. While Sir Manmohandas has performed his duty by starting and placing all his business with Indian Insurance Companies, I regret the Agents and Managers of the Indian Insurance Companies have failed in their duty to atppreciate the services rendered by Sir Manmohandas in the cause of Indian Insurance. It is the duty of the Indian Insurance Companies to present an address to Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., for the services rendered in supporting the Indian Insurance Companies. My friend, Mr. K. S. R. Aiyer, who on behalf of Indian Insurance Companies is appealing to the public to support Indian Insurance Companies, will think it his duty to honour a man who has done service at the time when only few thought of starting Indian Insurance Companies has started and patronized Indian Insurance Company. Out of 7 Indian insurance companies five are managed by Indians while two have European Managers. I hope Mr. Aiyer and his friends will arrange to honour Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., for the services rendered by him.

Will Mr. Aiyer take the lead?—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.

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THE KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 9th of August, 1925, there occurred what is now known as the Kakori Train Dacoity. The train proceeding to Lucknow, was attacked by an armed party, and its contents were looted. In the scuffle, one man was shot dead on the spot. Out of this incident arose the famous Kakori Conspiracy case.

After a protracted trial of about two years, judgment was delivered in this case, wherein out of the 26 youths that stood their trial, 4 were sentenced to death, two approvers were pardoned, two were released and the rest were sentenced to varying periods of imprisonment. They were charged with conspiring to overthrow the British Rule in India, by force of arms. On an appeal before the Chief Court of Oudh, the death sentences were confirmed, and the sentences of others who had appealed, were enhanced at the request of the Government, except in the case of two persons, whose sentences were reduced by 2 and 1 year respectively. It is understood that the execution of the death sentence has been fixed for the 16th instant.

Thus ends the historic trial which had its beginning in the Kakori Train Dacoity that took place two years ago. The Government arrested a large number of persons on the flimsiest evidence, and the police took about 18 months to "collect" evidence. They produced about 250 witnesses while the exhibits both documentary and material numbered about 1,100.

On an examination of the whole case, one finds that the conviction has been mainly the result of the statements of the two approvers who have narrated the tales of the dacoities committed by the revolutionary group, and 250 witnesses were brought forward by the prosecution to verify the statements of the approvers in the case.

The barbarity of the punishment in relation to the crime is without precedent and can perhaps be only matched by the Sacco Vanzetti Case. Here there are four young men who are going to their doom on the evidence of two approvers who are the only people on whose statements the Court had to depend and the prosecution to build the fairy tale, of an Empire that was about to be smashed by the machinations of 27 young men, had not the providential hand of the C. I. D. intervened in time to save the Empire from such a catastrophe. One naturally pauses and asks, should 4 young men at best misguided, be hanged, merely on the evidence of the two approvers, who might have confessed to anything to save their necks from the rope?

Again, the witnesses in this case could not have been such as had any connection with this group, and as such their evidence must necessarily be restricted to what they must have heard by rumour.

Apart from this, the opinion of the assessors is unanimous on the question of their participation in dacoities. They hold that the accused persons have not been guilty of such crimes as dacoity and murder, including the one out of which this case had its origin. And yet the judges have held that these four young men should die, and the convicting judge believed that these young men were not actuated by any idea of personal gain or advantage! The irony of it!

The question, then, before us is it necessary that these four young men should meet their doom on the 16th instant? In the words of Mr. Brace: would it not be better to give the criminal sufficient time to atone for his crime and to reform himself? Would it not be prudent to defer at least this penalty of death, and give the chance of life to the condemned?"

It is for the country to raise its voice of protest against the carrying out of such an execution. There is no time to be lost, or it may be too late!—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTRESS.

PUNJAB GOVT. APPOINTS MISS MARY JAMILA.

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

The Government of the Punjab, Ministry of Education has telegraphed to the High Commissioner for India in London appointing Miss Mary Jamila Siraj-ud-Din (daughter of Professor R. Siraj-ud-Din of the Forman Christian College, Lahore) to the post of the first industrial instructress for women in the Punjab.

Taking her M. A. degree in Economics of the Punjab University, Miss Siraj-ud-Din proceeded to England as a State scholar from the Punjab in 1924. She passed the Teachers' Diploma Examination of the University of London in 1925. She then joined the University of Edinburgh in November 1925 as a research scholar for the degree of Ph. D. in Economics. Having taken woollen industry in the Punjab as the subject of thesis for M.A. she was asked to take the comparative study of woollen industry in Scotland as the subject of her thesis for the Doctorate.

Miss Siraj-ud-Din has visited cottage industries over the Continent and expects to finish her research work early in September after which, at the suggestion of the Government of the Punjab, she will visit more cottage industries institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent for a couple of months.

She is expected to return to India by November 15.—Free Press.

The Jorhat municipality has adopted a resolution to introduce compulsory primary education within the municipal area, according to the Act passed in the Assam Legislative Council, in 1926.—Free Press.

ADDRESS TO MR. ANDREWS.

MADRAS CITY'S TRIBUTE.

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Corporation of Madras presented an address of welcome to Mr. C. F. Andrews this evening. Almost all the Councillors, including Europeans, were present, besides a large number of the public.

The address was printed on Khadi and was enclosed in a sandalwood casket. The address referred, in appreciative terms, to the great and selfless services rendered by Mr. Andrews to the cause of India, Empire and humanity, in laying the foundations of a peaceful and honourable settlement of the Indian question in South Africa.

In his reply, Mr. Andrews thanked the Councillors for their welcome. He recalled the glorious sacrifices which Tamil immigrants had borne from first to last in that amazing march through the highlands of Natal, and the dramatic events that followed.

SACRIFICE OF TAMIL MOTHERS.

Mr. Andrews paid an affectionate tribute to the memory of two Tamil mothers whose children perished during the struggle. The children had died in the struggle for a cause for which mothers lived and suffered. If there were in Europe to-day, he continued, shrines and memorials to unknown warriors, surely there ought to be memorials to those unknown villagers, who so bravely took part in the struggle.

Concluding, Mr. Andrews said the message which he had been charged with by the Indians of South Africa was, one of profound gratitude to Lord Irwin for the personal devotion he had shown in their cause.—Free Press.

RETRENCHMENT IN RLY. WORKSHOPS.

NAGPUR B. N. R. LABOUR UNION'S PROTEST

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 3.

At a largely attended meeting of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Labour Union, held in the New Traffic Settlement, a resolution of emphatic protest against the proposed retrenchment in the different workshops of the Railway, was passed.

The Railway Board and the Government of India were requested to intervene in the matter.—Free Press.

"MOTHER INDIA" BY MISS CATHARINE MAYO.

(Continued from page 6.)

that for these conclusions they are in no way responsible, make it 'improper now to connect them therewith.' For this reason the manuscript of this book has not been submitted to any member of the Government of India nor to any British or Indian 'connected with official life.'' The statements tell their own tale. My conclusion, then is, that the book is not the product of a 'bona fide' friend either of humanity or of India.

MISS MAYO'S SOLE OBJECT.

It is the writing of an Imperialist interested in the maintenance of Anglo-Indian supremacy in the world, of a partisan, of a person who is anti-Asiatic in her sympathies and whose one sole object is to find the dark spots of civilisations and communities now under the political domination of the Anglo Saxon. A friend does not pick up facts only. He gives a true picture of virtues and vices. Miss Mayo's book paints an 'inferno' which is not pierced by any ray of light or hope except what may be hoped for from an indefinite continuance of British supremacy. If an Indian were inclined to retort, he could write another book in which he could prove by chapter and verse the existence of such vices as prevail in the West, in New York, in Chicago, in London, in Paris, which would be as loathsome and disgusting as those so graphically painted by Miss Mayo in this book. Well may he say "physician, heal thyself." The book is a hodge-podge of truths, half truths, partial truths and no truths. Yet with all that, we are strongly opposed to the idea of its being proscribed in India. The book has its own uses and we should be the last to shut it out. It contains some unpleasant truths which the Indian leaders would well do to study and take to heart. In the succeeding article or articles I propose to notice the contents and conclusions of the book at some length.

(To be continued).)

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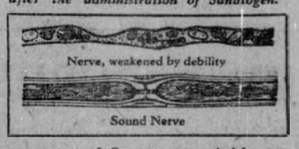

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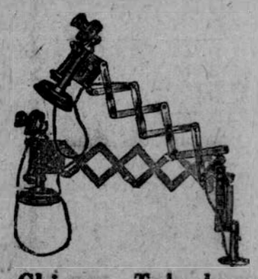

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